Sunday Edition

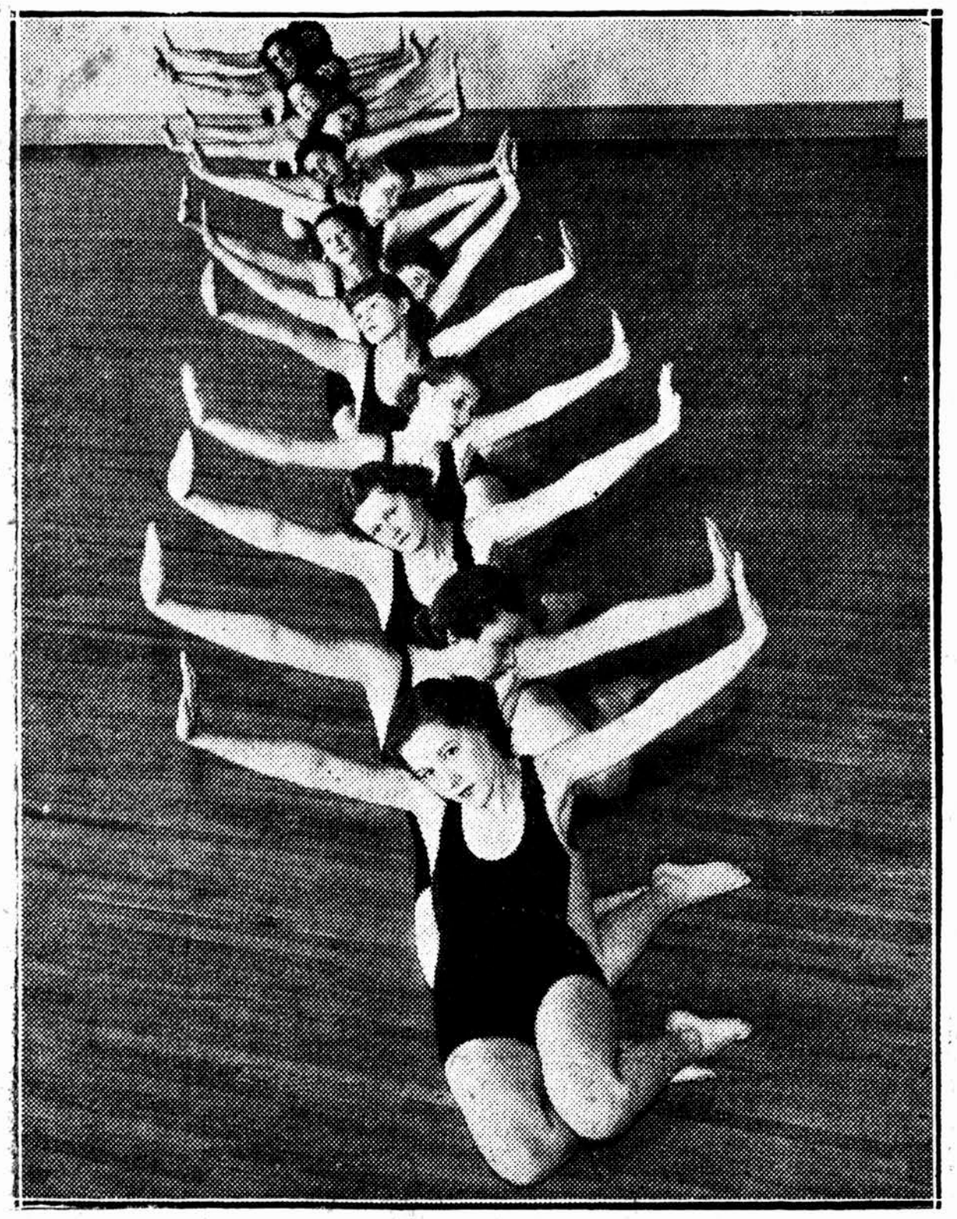
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

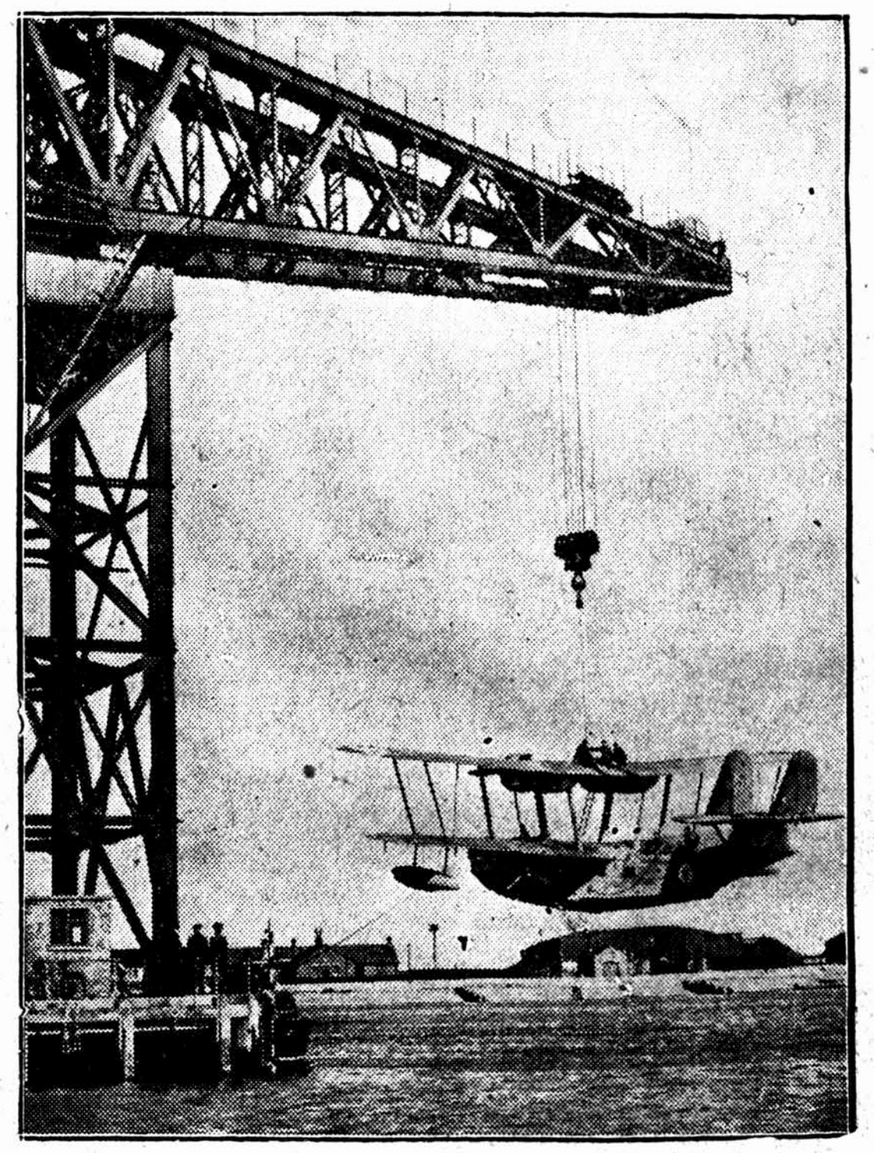
VOL. XXIII NO. 26 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

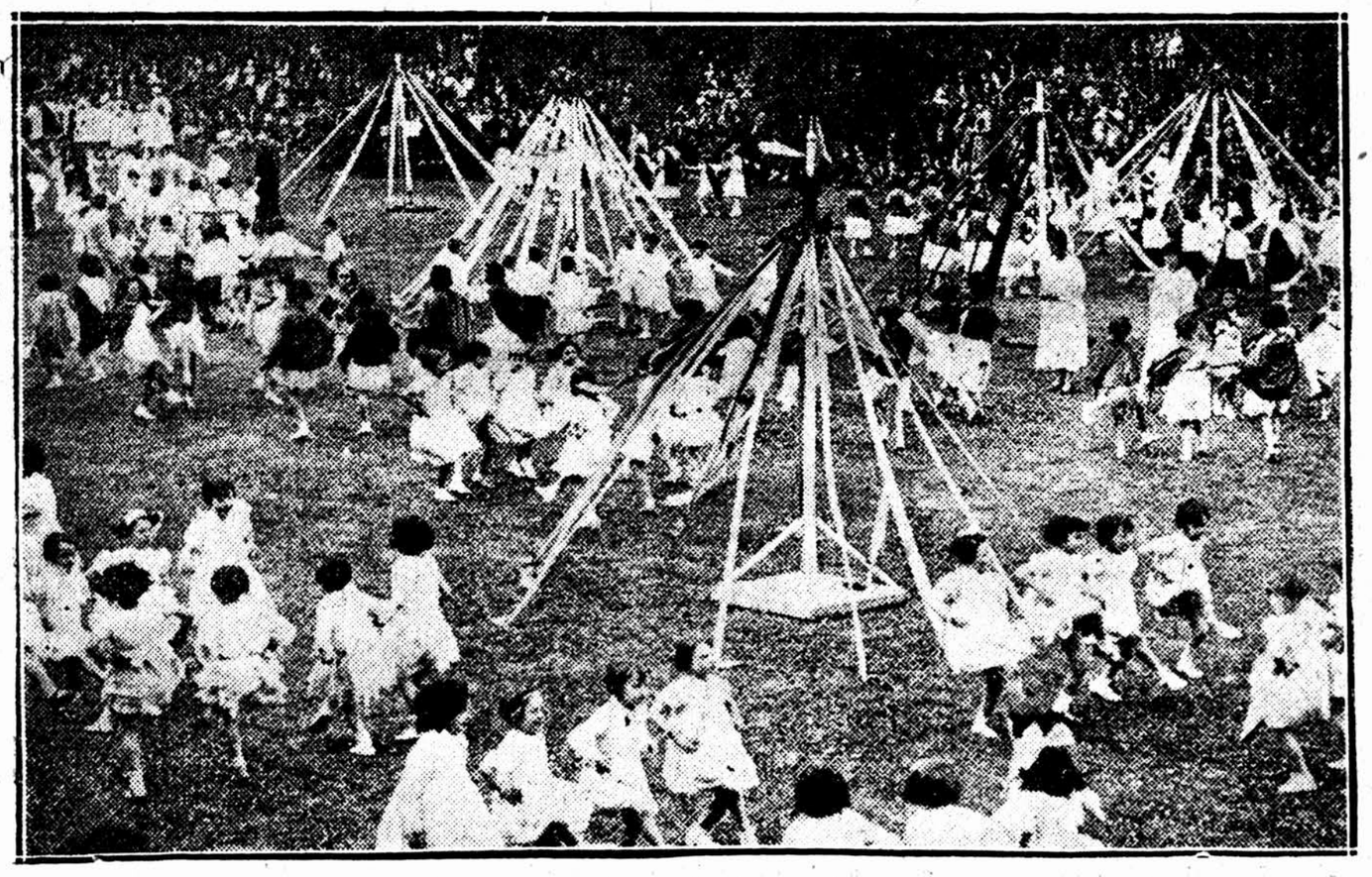
Bhil Fruit Seller



To develop agility, grace, and and muscle, co-eds at the Uni to learn coordination of eye versity of Southern California train regularly on the dance floor.



A new 50-ton crane at Felixstowe, England, hoisting a new super-marine Mark V. seaplane after tests at the Royal Air Force experimental station.



Little Irish dancers at the Women's National Health Association's Annual Folk Dance Festival in Dublin. (Courtesy: "The Irish Press.")

MISSED RECORD

JEAN BATTEN

Amy Mollison had better look to her laurels or this pretty flyer is going to usurp her place as one of the world's leading feminine pilots. Miss Jean Batten just missed an Australia to England flight record by a series of unlucky mishaps.

"Let 'em roar!" That was the defiance of the inventor, as he sat in cockpit of an aeroplane on fire. He was testing a special asbestos suit for Royal Aeronautical Society.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

SOUTH AFRICA DISMISSED FOR 228

JOIN CONGRESS AND STRENGTHEN IT

Punjab Village Political Conference Appeal

LAHORE, June 27.

A successful political conference was held at village Manhala Jaisingh Tehsil Kasur.

A large number of villagers including many ladies attended the conference.

Baba Gurdit Singh, S. Kishan Singh (father of Bhagat Singh), Giani Shankar Singh, Sant Mangal Singh and Sajjan Singh addressed the conference. They all appealed to the audience to strengthen the Congress by joining it as members.—United Press.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES

(Special to "Chronicle.")

New York, June 29.

Spot Silver prices were raised to-day, by 1|4 cents, to 69-3|4 cents.

STOP PRESS

A STRANGE PHENOMENON

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

An unusual phenomenon appeared in Allahabad City. Owing to heavy rains last night, it is reported four inches of rain fell have been badly cracked in sevehad been badly cracked in several places and gaps several feet deep have appeared. Pedestrians and vehicles were sometimes caught in these cracks unawares but fortunately no casualty is reported. The popular impression is that these cracks migh thave been caused by some earthquake.

"BOMB" EXPLOSION

KARACHI, June 29.

One person was killed instantaneously and two seriously injured as a result of an explosion in Sukkur, of what is described as a bomb. It is stated that the explosion occurred in a local fireworks factory, the injured persons being labourers working in it.—A.P.

RESULT OF 'QUAKE SCARE

KARACHI, June 29.

Rumours of impending earthquake shocks forecast as likely to occur on the 28th created panic all over Sind and eighty per cent of the villagers in Larkhana, Sukkur and other districts slept in the open, chanting hymns and prayers throughout the night. They even withdrew money from banks as a result of which it is stated extra police precautions had to be taken to protect the amounts in possession of the sleepers on the maidans, and to keep a watch on the deserted houses.—A.P.

Cameron's Flawless 90

ENGLAND LOSE TWO WICKETS FOR 75

Verity Captures 3 Wickets For 61

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND:	SOUTH AFRICA
WYATT,	WADE,
HOLMES,	CAMERON,
SUTCLIFFE,	BALASKAS,
LEYLAND,	BELL,
VERITY,	CRISP,
HAMMOND,	DALTON,
NICHOLS,	LANGTON,
AMES,	MITCHELL,
MITCHELL,	NOURSE,
LANGRIDGE,	ROWAN,
FARRIMOND.	SIEDLE.

444

In the Second Test, South Africa were all out for 228 runs in their first innings, Cameron making 90.

At the close of the day's play, England had made 75 for the loss of two wickets.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

The weather was gloriously fine, but there was a touch of heat-wave when the second Test Match commenced between England and South Africa at Lords, to-day before a crowd of 15,000. The wicket was fast. South Africans won the toss and preferred to bat. Mitchell and Siedle opened the innings. Nichols and Wyatt were in charge of the England attack. Mitchell drove Nichols at mid-on for three and followed up this with lightning hits to the off boundary, and square-boundary, off Wyatt. Mitchell was 21 when Siedle was bowled for six (27/1/6).

SIEDLE ON DEFENSIVE

Siedle played a defensive game. Mitchell, relieving Nichols at 25 met immediate success, beating Siedle with the fourth ball, which was a top spinner. The score was Mitchell (not out) 27 and Rowan (not out) 8/41/1.

Fifty were made in 70 minutes. Mitchell then beat his namesake with a ball, which just went over the middle stump. Mitchell now played a very dour game, but eventually was out l.b.w. to Nichol's, under the new rules for 30 (59/2/30.) Rowan was not out for 29.

VERITY CLAIMS THIRD WICKET

When Rowan was 21 Nourse who replaced Mitchell, in playing back a good length ball from Verity was bowled for three (62/3/3).

Wade then joined Rowan, and took the score without further loss, to 79, when lunch was taken. Rowan, not out, 27 and Wade, not-out, 10.

ROWAN CAUGHT.

The crowd swelled to 18,000 after lunch, when play was resumed in brilliant sunshine. Rowan was not afraid to drive Verity, but found Wyatt at silly mid-off almost an unpassable barrier. Rowan was caught by Farrimond, off Verity, when he had scored 40 (98|4|40).

His Majesty arrived at 15|15. Rowen played confidently and was at the wickets for 105 minutes and hit 14. The partnership produced 36 in 38 minutes.

Hundred of the innings were telegraphed after 165 minutes' play. Wade was stonewalling and Cameron was breezy and sent a sixer to square-leg, off Verity who hitherto was steadiest.

Later he sent sixers, off Mitchell and Langridge. Incidentally he completed his individual 50 in 37 minutes. This included three sixers and four fours. Wade was brilliantly caught in the slips by Hammond, off Langridge, for 23 (158|5|23). The partnership produced 60 in 40 minutes, out of which Cameron contributed 52.

Dalton the next man in, scored 19 in 17 minutes, than Langridge accepted a hard return off his own bowling (187|6|19).

Thereafter, players and the umpires were presented to His Majesty.

Nine runs later Balaskas was bowled by Verity (196|7|4).

SECOND CENTURY HOISTED.

Two hundred of the innings was reached in 220 minutes. Langton now joined Cameron, and the pair was unseparated at tea with three and 89 respectively the total being 222 for seven.

CAMERON CLEAN BOWLED.

The King left during the interval.

When the play was resumed after, tea the attendance rose to 30,000. Cameron was clean bowled when he went out to play a inswinger, off Nichols (224-8-90). Cameron gave no chance during the innings lasting for 195 minutes. He hit three sixes and six boundaries.

With addition of four more runs South Africa's innings terminated Langton was caught by Homes Low in the first-slip, off Hamond for four, and Hammond bowled Bell for duck. The South Africa's innings lasted for 255 minutes.

Scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings).	
Mitchell l.b.w. b Nichols ..	30
Siedle b Mitchell	6
Rowan c Farrimond, b Verity	40
Nourse, b Verity	3
Wade c Hammond, b Langridge	33
Cameron b Nichols ...	90
Dalton c and b Langridge ..	19
Balakas, b Verity	4
Langton c Holmes, b Hammond	4
Crisp (not out)	4
Bell b Hammond	0
Extras	5
Total	238

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	21	5	47	2
Wyatt	4	2	9	0
Hammond	5.3	3	8	2
Mitchell	20	3	71	1
Verity	28	10	61	3
Langridge	13	3	27	2

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR KASHMIR?

Political Leaders Busy Drafting Constitution

SRINAGAR, June 28.

Some political leaders of the Jammu and Kashmir State are busy drafting a constitution based on Nationalistic lines for establishing responsible Government with His Highness the Maharaja as the constitutional head of the State. A National Council is also visualised by these constitutionalists to achieve the objects of the new constitution.

The sponsors of this constitution are said to be Shaikh Mohd. Abdulla, a Kashmir Muslim leader, Mian Ahmed Yar, president, All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, Pandits Jia Lal Kilm and Keshup Bondha, Kashmiri Pandit Leaders, Lala Mulk Raj Saraf, Bogra Hindu leader, and Sardar Kanaya Singh, the Sikh leader.

These gentlemen are holding daily meetings here and trying to arrive at some formula acceptable to all concerned.—United Press.

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MARATHI

USHA

Saturday the 6th JULY, will bring to Bombites.

THIS GREAT JEWEL

Featuring:—

Ushadevi, Ratnaprabha, K. Vasudeo, Dudhale.

This TALKIE is Running in **8th Week** AT POONA.

Directed by:

Baburao Painter

MUSIC COMPOSED &

Directed by:

Govindrao Tembe

A JEWEL COMING

FROM NEXT SATURDAY AT **MAJESTIC** Cinema Girgaum **Next Week.**

BOMBAY MUSLIM CIRCLE'S AUSPICES

Variety Concert

IN AID OF

QUETTA 'QUAKE VICTIMS

MR. K. F. NARIMAN,

The Mayor will preside

DAINTY DANCES

Baby Anjani Kumari,
Miss William,
Miss Azuri,
Miss Sophi,
Mr. Jamnaprasad.

TABLA TARANG

Kumari Kaushalya.

MELODIOUS MUSIC

Bai Vatsalabai Kumtekar—Radio Star.
Bai Firdousi of Jaypur.
Prof. Khadim Hussein.
Prof. Ahmed Dilawar.

MIMICRIES

Chunibhai B. Patel.

PHYSICAL FEATS

Master SHARAD B. N. MAHESHWARI.

Tickets will be available from:—

IBRAHIM JAFAR, Chakla Street.
H. H. JUMA, Zaveri Bazaar.
RAHIM KARIM MISTRI, Bhatt Mansion—Chaupati.
HAJI MUSA HAJI ABUBAKER, Kolsa Lane—Pydhonie.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, 4th JULY at 9 p.m.

GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK

Paramount Movietone's Masterpiece.

MAGIC WAND

Starring—
Mr. Shiraz, Champa, Gulbanu

at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Rd.

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Fri. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

GLORIOUS 4TH WEEK

Come to enjoy.

AMAVAS

Holiday

Radha Film Co., (Calcutta's) Musical Masterpiece

"DAKSHA YAGNA"

Alias

SATI PARVATI

Starring
Nimbalkar, Radhabai, Shyam Narayan Kaul, Radharani Trilok Kapur

at

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

Girgaon Tram Junction.

Time:—5-30, 8, 10-30.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 3.

THREE CINEMAS

THIS

WEEK WILL SHOW IMPERIAL'S

'QUAKE TOPICAL

SEE THIS QUETTA EYE-OPENER AND DO YOUR BIT!

(1) At the ROXY

With Seventh Week of Premier Films'

"GHAR-JAMAI"

The rippling Gujerati Farce—Topical with running commentary and appeal in Urdu by

SULOCHANA

(2) At the ALEXANDRA

with Richard Dix in

"WEST OF THE PECOS"

(For the first time in Bombay)—Topical with running commentary and appeal in Urdu by

SULOCHANA

(3) At the SWASTIK

(late Carlton)

with

"AH-E-MAZLUMAN"

Topical with running commentary in English by Messrs A. G. E. Norman and M. H. Brown

IMPERIAL FILM CO., Bombay

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

Glorious and Golden Epoch from the HISTORY OF ISLAM

SAGAR Movietone's

JUDGMENT OF ALLAH

Alias

AL-HILAL

Starring:
KUMAR, YAKUB,
INDIRA, SITARA.

Direction:
Mr. MEHBOOB

Photography:
Mr. F. IRANI

Sound:
Mr. DHARAMSEY

Music:
Mr. P. NAIK

AT

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

Lamington Road

Time:—5-15, 8 and 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 29

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb/April
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/4
Banks selling T T 269 1/4
Banks buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 150 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 1/4 28th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/16 29th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 29th instant
Java/London 7.18 29th instant
London/Paris 74.50 28th instant
London/Belgium 29.20 28th instant
London/Switzerland 15.06 1/2 28th instant
London/Italy 59.53 28th instant
London/Berlin 12.23 1/2 28th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 28th instant
London/New York 4.94 1/16 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.23 1/2 28th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-3 1/2 27th instant £7-1-3 1/2 28th instant
Silver London Ready 31 1/16 27th instant 31 1/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 31 5/16 27th instant 31 1/4 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 69 3/4 27th instant 69 3/4 28th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 27th instant 13/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 mos 13/16 per cent 27th instant 13/16 per cent 28th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone Easy

FELLED MECHANIC WITH IRON PIPE

Agri Youth Sentenced To Five Years' Hard Labour

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 28.

A sentence of five years hard labour was passed yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, on Kamalya Bama Mahatre, an Agri youth who was unanimously found guilty by the Jury of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Sitaram Mahadev Chinchore, a mechanic, at Dombivli in March last.

The prosecution story was that Mr. Shankar Waman Datar presented a hand-pump to the manager of the "Gograswadi", who sent a mechanic to remove the pump from the donor's well. While it was being removed in a bullock cart, the accused, who was the servant of Mr. Datar, had an altercation with him. Sitaram, who was hit on the head with an iron pipe, fell down senseless and later succumbed to the injuries in the hospital.

The accused who was committed to sessions by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the First Class Magistrate at Kalyan, denied the charge of murder.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. B. T. Sule for the defence.

8. MATRIMONIAL

A Maharashtra bachelor, of a family well-known throughout India, with high European educational qualifications, employed and well-placed in life, and of 36 years of age wishes to marry a fair educated lady of 25-30 years and belonging to an equally affluent family. No caste restrictions but should be willing to visit Europe frequently. Apply with photographs and references to Box No. 4455, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges, Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (4318).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Wireless and Cinema .Magazines, Newspapers, Stamp Albums, Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases, Stationery, School Exercise Books, Pictures, Frames, Old Magazines. Ans. 4. KING CO., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4458).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Marriage Financial Aid, Given up to Rs. 100 by purchasing marriage gift certificates of rupee one each. Admission As. 4. Chief Agents and Organisers wanted. Lakshmi Bonds Corp., Ltd., 35, Nisbat Road, Lahore. (4424)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Ten years' annual life reading. Rupees Two. State Birth Time, date, year. Poolors, Bakerahmed Street, Secunderabad. (4419)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Egyptian Jam made from ripe Popaiyas most beneficial to health can be had from Perry & Co., Grant Road, J. B. Irani, Crawford Market and Manu Stores, Gunbow Street, Fort. (1178).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guaranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

Auction Sales

Messrs. BANKER & Co.

Auction Sale To-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Italian Restaurant of complete Bunglow furniture, Austrian Safe, Singer Machine, His Master Voice Portable Gramophone, Remington typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Bronze Figures, Modern style, Furniture, Glassware, etc.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

Grand Auction Sale of. Furniture of K. J. Clifton Esquire and others, TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co. of complete Bunglow furniture, Godrej safe, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington and Underwood Portable Typewriter, Frigidaire, (1) De Soto Sedan Motor, Car and Rudge Motor Cycle, etc.

Suspected Of Conspiring Against Afghan Government?

BOMBAY YOUTH INTERNED

Government Of India Take Action Under Regulation III Of 1818 And Refuse Interview With Counsel

Ghulaum Jilani, a resident of Bombay, has been arrested by the Bombay Police at the instance of the Government of India and interned in the Byculla House of Correction under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

It is understood that his arrest has been effected on the suspicion that he was connected with some conspiracy that was being hatched on the Continent against the Afghan Government.

The Government of India have refused to allow the prisoner to interview either his legal adviser or his relatives.

It appears that the parents of Ghulaum Jilani came to India about 80 years ago from Afghanistan. Ghulaum was born at Chunapatty at Bendy Bazar and brought up in the city of Bombay. He studied at the Anjuman Islam School and was engaged in leather business in Bombay. His parents lived and died in Bombay.

A few years ago he went to Germany with a friend of his, who hailed from Afghanistan. After staying there for some time he came back.

SUSPECTED CONSPIRACY

It is understood that this Muslim youth has been arrested on suspicion that he, in collaboration with some Afghan youths on the Continent, were hatching a conspiracy against the present Afghan Government and it is suggested that the arrest may have been effected at the instance of the Afghan Government.

In this connection, Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Advocate for Ghulam Jilani, applied to the Police Commissioner, Bombay inquiring under what charges Ghulam Jilani had been arrested.

The Police Commissioner directed Mr. Chari to the Reforms and Political Department of the Government of Bombay under whose instructions the arrest had been affected. Mr. Chari then wrote to the Government of Bombay, inquiring as to what were the charges against his client and asking for an interview with Mr. Jilani.

The Secretary to the Bombay Government wrote back that they knew nothing about the charges because they had carried out the orders of the Government of India who desired that Ghulam Jilani should be interned under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

As regards the interview, the Bombay Government stated that they had written to the Government of India for permission A few days later they informed Mr. Chari that the Government of India had refused to grant the interview to the legal adviser of Mr. Jilani.

Further developments in this connection are awaited.

Why does water run off a duck's back? Because the duck is covered by a large number of feathers, each slightly greasy which fit so closely one over the other that water cannot penetrate them. The greasy nature of the feathers causes the water to run off the plumage. This applies to practically all birds which live in water.

TWO GAMBLING RAIDS ON FRIDAY

Six Arrested In Room At Sukhlaji Street, One At Bellasis Road

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Police carried out two gambling raids on Friday.

Six persons were arrested on Friday night when Sergeant Scott of the Bombay C.I.D. (Crime Branch) raided a room, suspected to be a gambling den, situated on the ground floor of House No. 125, at Sukhlaji Street, Bombay.

Some cash and playing cards were seized by the C.I.D. in the course of the raid.

The arrested persons are: Bachoobhai Imamdin, Mahomed Gafoor, Mahomed Jaffer, Chauya Govind, Yasoo Bapoo and Shanker Gangaram.

They were enlarged on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, to-day.

Bellasis Road Raid

Sheikh Mohiddin Sheikh Abdul Razak, was arrested on Friday when Sergeant Rimmer of the Nagpada police raided a suspected gambling den in Hasmania building, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

Satta chits and marked coins were stated to have been recovered from the suspect's person.

Razak was ordered to be enlarged on bail at the Mazagaon court to-day.

MILL WORKER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Develops Fatal Illness Hour And Half After Taking Meal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An hour and a half after he had his morning meal at the Indian Manufacturing Mill, Lamington Road, on Friday, Ganpat Janoo Mochi, a thirty-year-old mill-hand, suddenly took ill and died while being removed to the hospital.

It appears that on Friday morning Ganpat had been to work as usual to the mill and a little later he took his meals, which he had brought along with him, in the company of one Chima Joma.

An hour and a half after this, Ganpat took suddenly ill, vomited twice and died o the way to hospital.

It is suspected that the deceased died of food-poisoning.

The Agripada police are making inquiries.

A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

Enlarge Your Vocabulary by Thousands of Expressive Words:

Use the Right Word in the Right Place;

Avoid All Mistakes of Grammar and Idiom;

Write Tactful and Forceful Letters, Essays, Advertisements, Articles, Stories, Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;

Become an Engaging Conversationalist and Attract Attention in Social Gatherings;

Be a Person of Culture, Power and Influence in Your Community;

Earn More Money, Get Better Position and Achieve Greater Success.

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Why Ranganayaki's Marriage Failed

Husband Complained Of "Vicious Agent" In Home

The "vicious agent" in the house referred to in the letters addressed to him by Ranganayaki's husband pointed to "my daughter Ruku" because she had proposed another marriage. This was the answer given by Mr. S. Krishnamachari, father of Mrs. Ranganayaki, when subjected to a severe cross-examination by defence Counsel before Mr. I. S. Haji at the resumed hearing of the "Madras Aeroplane Romance Case" on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court.

OWNED PROPERTY

"I have been in practice as an Advocate for the past 34 years and had a fairly good practice," he said. He owned two house properties in 1934, one of these was sold to satisfy a mortgage debt. The other is also mortgaged and he did not pay any income-tax but paid professional tax to the Corporation in addition to house-tax. These were details counsel brought out in the course of his cross-examination after dealing with the issues relating to the many attempts made to bring about a reconciliation between Mrs. Ranganayaki and her husband at Madras.

In this case R. N. Kapoor, a Punjabi share-broker is charged with having enticed away and detained a married woman namely Mrs. Ranganayaki.

Was Sweet "Seventeen"

At the outset Mr. Acharya put some questions in examination-in-chief to Mr. S. Krishnamachari. In answer to those questions witness said that Mrs. Ranganayaki was 17 years old when accused first took her away to Bangalore. She was taken away on the second occasion when she was 18 years and 2 months old. Mrs. Ranganayaki was born on September 28. 1916.

Diaries Kept In Madras

This concluded the examination of Mr. Krishnamachari for the prosecution. Mr. A. R. Gadkari for the defence then cross-examined him.

He said that he had been in practice as an Advocate of the Madras High Court for the past 34 years, and had a fairly good practice.

Do you keep diaries of your attendances?—Witness: I do, but I have not brought them here.

But you have got them in Madras?—Witness: I keep an account.

Have you got your diaries in Madras, I do not want you afterwards to say that they are lost?—Witness: I have got books of account. As soon as a year is over the diary is thrown away.

Can you produce the diaries for the years 1933 and 1934?—Witness: They may have been taken away by the children. (Laughter).

Do you keep a file of your briefs?—Yes.

Continuing witness said that the statement made by him to the effect that he was "20 days in a month out of Madras" meant that he was away on professional duties but returned home to chetpet in the night.

Rudely Treated

Ranganayaki was married on July 14, 1932 and went to live with her husband. Two days later she returned home and remained with the witness. She showed him a letter received from her husband.

Q:—Did you ask her why she had come home?

Witness:—She said she had been rudely treated.

Q:—What do you mean by rudely treated?

Witness:—She said her husband had asked her not to go to school.

Q.: Do you really suggest that this was the rudeness referred to by your daughter?

Witness: Yes. She said so to me.

'CAPRICIOUS QUERIES.'

Q.: In the letter written by the husband to her there appears these words "You should forget my capricious Queries." Did you ask her what these capricious queries were?—No.

Q.: Is it a fact or is it not, that her husband asked her all sorts of silly questions and she told you so on coming back to you?—No.

Q.: And that you asked her and she told you that her husband had asked her "with how many persons she went out?"—That is not true.

Counsel then referred in detail to the four occasions on which Ranganayaki was sent back to her husband and returned home. The last occasion was on September 17, 1932, and after that date she never went back to husband.

Husband Refused to Return.

The witness said that he tried his best to bring about a reconcilliation. The husband of the girl refused to come to his house after July 1932. It was not true that he had written any provoking letters to his son-in-law.

The reference to "provoking letters" in one of the letters sent to him by his son-in-law was probably because he had suggested a separation from his family if the youngman wanted to live happily with his wife.

Q: Your son-in-law refers in a letter to the "vicious agent" in your home. To whom does he refer?—To my daughter Ruku, because she had proposed another marriage for my daughter Ranga.

Q: Do you consider her to be a vicious agent?—No.

Q: The letter also warns you that you are jeopardising the morals of your daughters by keeping Ruku in your house?—Yes. But that is not true.

Q: Were you not perturbed by these allegations?

Witness: We in Madras do not take insult at anything .....

Counsel: Never mind those in Madras, what about you, were you not perturbed?

Witness: No, as it came from my son-in-law. (Laughter).

Reconciliation Fails.

In September 1933 all negotiations to bring about a reconciliation between Ranganayaki and her husband ended. But witness sent one Mr. Rajagopalachari to the son-in-law but the result was the same.

Witness's Financial Position

Then began a series of questions relating to the financial circumstances of the witness. The Magistrate questioned the relevancy of these questions.

Mr. Gadkari stated that he will prove that the witness was in very embarrassed circumstances and had taken money from the accused.

Magistrate: And allowed the accused to take liberties with his daughter.

Mr. Gadkari:—Certainly not. I am entitled to show the financial position of the witness.

The Magistrate allowed the questions.

Witness admitted that he had two houses, one of these was sold as the mortgage on it was not paid. The second house was mortgaged for Rs. 4,000.

WHEN IT WAS AUCTIONED

Q: Was the accused present at the auction of your property at Kilpauk?—I was informed that he was present

Q: The house was sold in 1934?—Yes.

Q: I put it to you that the accused went there on your instructions and put up the bidding to over Rs. 5,000?—That is not true; on the contrary it was due to the accused's conduct the sale was suddenly stopped and knocked down to the second highest bidder for Rs. 5,125.

Q:—What was the bid of the accused?—Rs. 5,000 and odd.

Q: So he helped to put up the price up?—No. The auctioneer found out that the accused had no money and so he knocked it down to the second highest bidder. The accused went there to spite me.

Witness was, however, not in a position to contradict counsel's statement that the accused had raised the bid only upto Rs. 5,000 as he was not present. The decretal amount was Rs. 9,000 and odd and after the sales proceeds were credited the balance was being liquidated by instalments paid by his eldest son and himself.

J: Your house at Chetpet is also mortgaged?—Yes for about Rs. 4,000.

Q: Are you involved in any other transactions?—No.

GIRL'S GUARDIANSHIP

Counsel then proceeded to cross-examine on the events leading to the elopement. Witness admitted that he had not informed his son-in-law that Ranganayaki had eloped with the accused. To his knowledge the son-in-law had not made any complaint about it.

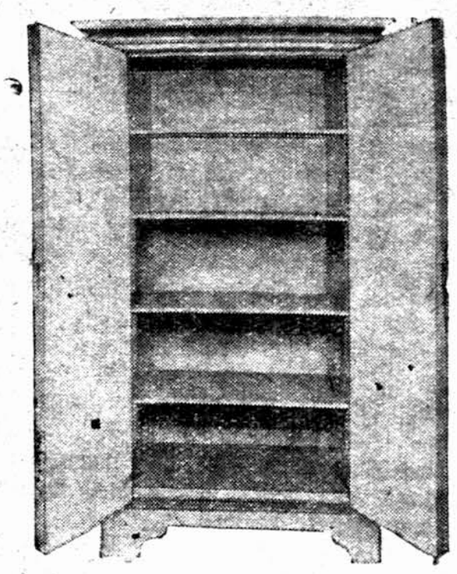
Proceeding Mr. Krishnamachari stated that he was not the guardian of Ranganayaki as she was no longer a minor. "If she were" the witness added, "the accused would not have been able to 'pooh' 'pooh' the law."

He claimed about 10 per cent guardianship while his son was entitled to 90 per cent of the guardianship of Ranganayaki. This answer of the witness caused considerable laughter in court. Explaining the ratio witness stated that he was away from the

Continued on Page 45

Fire Threatens Your Business Papers.

Fires are a common occurrence and they come so unexpectedly and leave a concern crippled by destroying its valuable documents and other important papers. Forewarned is fore-armed. Keep your important papers and valuable documents in Godrej Patent Fire-Resisting Cabinets with fire-proof lining. They will then be safe from fire.



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IT IS WATER THAT KILLS THE FIRE-HEAT.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 30, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 28, 1354
Parsi: Deh 27, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
High Tide: 12-09 23-48
Low Tide: 5-09 18-22
Quetta Day. Flag salutation at Congress House, at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—Naughty Marietta" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar Jamai" Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"The Wedding Night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Ah-E-Mazluman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Ruggles of Red Gap" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Magic Wand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharatki Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Temptation." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"The Good Fairy." Time as usual.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

The Annual Congratulatory Meeting of the Old Students' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Union.

KAPOLE VYAYAM MANDIR

A competition in physical culture feats will be held at the above institution to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Chandanwadi, Madhav Building.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Corfu' with the mails from London of the 20th instant passed Suez at 9-45 p.m. on the 26th instant.

ON 'ZOROASTER'

To-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Captain S. R. Bamji will speak at the Y. M C. A., Reynolds Road, Byculla, on "Zoroaster."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at 70, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

THE KARNATAK SANGH

The Hon. Secretary writes: Owing to the persistent demands of the Kannada residents of the Girgaum locality a Kannada Primary school has been opened by the Karnatak Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, Infant Class, First Form and Second Form have now been started and enrolment has commenced. Enrolment for the Infant Class has up till now been very satisfactory. Parents and guardians, desiring to have their children enrolled, should communicate to or see personally the Hon. Secretary, the Karnatak Sangh at the above address between 8 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. every day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road.
Free Public Lecture.
"PSYCHISM vs. SPIRITUALITY."
Sunday, 30th June, 6-15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai. 12 noon. "Columbia Celebrities" (Records). 1-30 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. SB. The V U B Indian Orchestra conducted by Dinker Rao Ammembal—Piano. 7 p.m. Book Worm will talk on. 7-30 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-15 p.m. Studio Service conducted by the Station Chaplain. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service,* relayed from Egham Parish Church, Surrey. Service conducted by the Rev. A. C. Tranter. 8-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 8-30 p. m. A Chopin Recital by Neidzielski (Pianoforte). 9 p.m. The B B C Military Band; conductor, B Walton O'Donnell. Victor Harding (Australian Baritone). 9-45 p.m. The Bernard Crook Quintet. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. The Bernard Crook Quintet. 10-30 p. m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

C. P. R. IYER'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will speak on 'Democracy' at 9-0 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the South Indian Association Hall, King's Circle, Matunga.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Jadhye in the Ananda Vihar, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Asok and Buddhism."

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL (HOMOEO) COLLEGE

The annual convocation of the College will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge). Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

KALYAN TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The ordinary general meeting of the members of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Anglo Hindi School to elect office-bearers.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

The Men's Sodality of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, will celebrate their Titular Feast of Our Lady of Perpetual Succur to-day (Sunday) by a Solemn High Mass at 7 a.m. followed by General Meeting. In the evening there will be Reception of Candidates. Benediction at 5-30.

PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture for the benefit of workers will be delivered on "Chouras-Ahar" by Mr. N. G. Bhalerao in Marathi at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Dadar Naigaum Cement Chawls.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha, Sjt. Narayan Vissanji Thakoor will deliver a public lecture on "The Literary Activity of Gujarat and its Dismal Aspect." to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Goklibai High School.

LAMINGTON ROAD SARVAJANIK GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL

The extraordinary general meeting of the Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Chunam Lane to receive and adopt the annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1934.

BOMBAY DIVISIONAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the above Institute, a meeting of all the societies in Bombay and Bombay suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Institute, Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to consider the Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly by the Government of India, further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, relating to the attachment of Salaries and the proposed withdrawal of the privilege enjoyed by the Co-operative Societies. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

MR. RUIKAR'S ARREST

To-day's Protest Meeting

A mass meeting of the workers will be held under the auspices of the All-India Trades Union Congress to-day (Sunday,) at 5-30 p.m. at DeLisle Road, to protest against the arrest of Com. R. S. Ruiker, President of the A.I.T.U.C. ;

One representative from each of the affiliated Unions will speak.

Com. Ali Bahadur Khan, Vice-President of the A.I.T.U.C. will preside.

B. P. T. U. C. MEETING DISSOLVED

Sequel To Refusal To Obey Chair's Ruling

The monthly meeting of the B.P.T.U.C. was held on Saturday evening, in the office of the B.P.T.U.C., when a resolution condemning the participation by some members of the Nimbkar section in the alleged hooliganism created in a meeting at Kamgar Maidan held for the welcome of Sjt. Dange, on May 12, was discussed.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar opposing the resolution said that this body which was to-day passing a vote of censure on them, would pass a vote of censure on the working class.

A point of order was raised, and Sjt. Nimbkar was asked to withdraw his remark, as they were alleged to be offensive to the whole Trade Union Congress, the representative body of the wroking class The chairman, Sjt Ali Bahdur Khan, called upon Sjt. Nimbkar to withdraw the remarks. He refused to abide by the Chair's ruling.

The chairman, thereupon called upon him to withdraw from the meeting. Mr. Nimbkar refused to withdraw. Sjt. V. H. Joshi suggested that as the rulings of the chairman were not respected in the meeting, the meeting should be dissolved "sine die."

The chairman again ascertained from Sjt. Nimbkar whether he was obeying the ruling. On his refusal, the chairman dissolved the meeting.

The following are the names of the members of the B.P.T.U.C. who were present at the meeting and supported the ruling of the Chairman:—

Ali Bahadur Khan Vice-President of the T.U.C., D. L. Pathak, Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., V. H. Joshi. Organising Secretary A.I.T.U.C., A. A. Alwe, G. L. Kandalkar, A. R. Amonekar, Sadik, Z. R. Chowdhery, Nasaratullah, Muhammed Sherif, G. R. Taldeokar, P. B. Kankule, G. R. Sharma, B. L. Sarang, Charles Mascarenhas, D. B. Shinde, D. B. Rewadekar, S. R. Patkar.

WHY FINE THEM ON "FLIMSY CHARGES?"

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay Branch, was held at Matunga on Friday, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla presided.

The President, in the course of his address, stated that the Union in spite of its being unrecognised was rendering great service to the workers in the G. I. P. Railway, by immediately investigating all the grievances of the workers and fighting for their redress as best as lay in its power. The Agent should not feel that it was only a recognised organisation that could legitimately function. The workers' leaders were chosen by the workers, and they were those who stood by them in the hour of difficulty.

The meeting then passed resolutions including one protesting against the action of the Works Manager in the Matunga Workshops, in imposing fines upon the workers "on flimsy charges" and requesting the Agent to accept the Union's representation in the matter and to give relief to the men, not only by investigating into the question of the fines but also to ensure non-recurrence of such grievances.

Succour The Stricken

To-day's Prayer And Public Meeting At Congress House

In obedience to the appeal issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, there will be a public meeting and a prayer under the auspices of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the open compound of the Congress House.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will unfurl the National Flag to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House on the occasion of the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony.

AT DADAR

Under the auspices of 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, monthly Flag Salutation will take place in the office of the Committee, opposite Dadar Railway Station, B. B. and C. I. to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

AT 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Committee Office, Mankeshwar Building, Parel.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Prof. N. K. Behere of Nagpur, will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Hinduism of To-day."

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

Out of the total collection of Rs. 1,230-9-6 made by the Swastik League Volunteers from door to door for the relief of the Quetta Earthquake Sufferers Rs. 1,200 have been handed over to the Mayor of Bombay earmarked for the benefit of the Refugees at Karachi.

RECREATION CLUB AT MANDVI

An informal meeting of the residents of 'B' Ward will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of the New Model High School, Dongry Street, to consider the proposals regarding the Recreation Club at Mandvi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Psychism versus Spirituality" will be the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Under the auspices of Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society, a public debate will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. K .T. Chandy will propose that "Basis of Communalism is Poverty" and Mr. N. D. Waknis will lead the opposition.

A Katni message says the Tersil Congress Committee has succeeded in enrolling about 4,000 Congress members according to the new constitution of the Congress. The office-bearers of the Baghelkhan District Congress Committee, in spite of the existing ban on their Committee in the Rewa State have succeeded in completing their quota.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

Delegate To International Labour Conference Details Programme Of Public Works Launched By Government

The following is from the speech delivered on 14th June last by Sirdar Omer Khan Saheb, Afghan Government Delegate to the 19th session of the International Labour Conference, in the course of the debate on the Director's Report presented to th Conference. Afghanistan is participating for the first time in the I. L. Conference.

"We have done all that we can to improve the conditions of work in my country. We have undertaken considerable social reforms and have made considerable progress. We are convinced that the I.L.O. will assist us along the road that we have taken and that the collaboration between Afghanistan and the Organisation will steadily increase. Public works have been undertaken throughout the whole country for the better welfare of the State and in particular of the working classes; so that we have made considerable progress in a very short time. This work is now being carried on at a steadily increasing rate. We have organised a telephone and telegraph system throughout the whole country and have laid down a system of roads of considerable length up to about 3,000 kilometres (2,000 miles). We are thus meeting the growing needs of our population. We have extended the irrigation system and carried out reafforestation and have also undertaken considerable municipal works. We think that in these ways we have considerably improved the lot of the working classes in Afghanistan. In particular we have undertaken the construction of a big mountain road in the Hindu Kush region. In all, about 150 different plans for public works have been approved.

NATIONAL BANK.

"But Afghanistan is essentially an agricultural country, so that it is mainly in this field that the Government has sought to effect improvements and carry out reforms. In addition to the other measures to which I have referred, I must mention the creation of our National Bank. A large number of workers have found employment on the various schemes of public works set up by the Government.

As regards the duration of hours of work in Afghanistan, the hours of industrial work and in public utilities have been for some time 35 to 39 per week. In winter we begin at 9.30 and continue until 3.30 and in summer we work from 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The conditions of work, particularly as regards hygienie, are satisfactory. Education has not been neglected, and unemployment is scarcely known among us. During 1933, 24 Acts of a social and administrative character were promulgated. I should like to mention in particular the Act on Hours of Work and Holidays. After the recent troubles in Afghanistan, security was re-established and this security is the best guarantee of progress.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT.

"While the whole world is concerned with the problem of unemployment, I can say that this is a problem which does not trouble us; all those who need work can always find it. We hope that, by means of more and more effective collaboration with the I.L.O., we shall be able to realise to an ever-increasing extent the noble principles laid down in the Treaty of Peace."—A.P.

Mr. Khasgivale (centre), the Poona Barrister, being congratulated by Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy on the former's recent India-London motor journey in record time. The Barrister returned to Bombay on the 26th inst.

London To Bombay In 24 Days

Indian Barrister Establishes New Motoring Record

An Indian barrister Mr. A. H. Khasgiwale, of Poona, has established a new motoring record by driving a motor car from London to Bombay in 24 days and 3 hours. The previous record for the same journey was 35 days.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Khasgiwale said that he and his two companions in order to establish this new record did 18 hours driving per day on an average. The car they used for the journey was a Vauxhal 27 horse-power model.

Naturally they encountered roads with bad surfaces in Turkey and several other places but their car stood up to the test very well. They did not experience the slightest trouble with the car either on their journey from Poona to London or on their return trip.

Mr. Khasgiwale returned to Bombay on June 26th and drove straight to the Bombay Garage where he was received by Mr. Sultan Chinoy and other friends, and congratulated on his achievement in establishing such a fine record.

SMALL-POX ON THE WANE

Health Conditions In Presidency

The following are Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 22:—

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 24 attacks and 13 deaths against 58 attacks and 19 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 8 attacks and 7 deaths against 9-4 in the previous week; Sholapur 8-2 against 15-5; Belgaum 7-4 against 32-8 and Nawabshah 1-0 against nil.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 731 bringing the total since January 1st to 6,674.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency 2 attacks and 1 death from plague were recorded as against 1 death only in the previous week. 1 attack and 1 death were reported from Satara district and Sholapur district had 1 attack only.

Cyanide fumigation is being carried out in the plague affected villages of Borsad taluka and 3,184 rat holes were fumigated in Napa village during the week. The operations are also progressing in Borsad town under the supervision of the special plague duty inspector.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kanara 144 attacks and 31 deaths; Belgaum 96-19; Satara 70-3; Kolaba 59-2; Poona 39-7; Ahmednagar 39-2; Bombay Suburban 35-4; Nasik 33-8; West Khandesh 31-7; Dharwar 22-3; Thana 18-0; Kaira 16-9; Surat 14-7; Bijapur 12-1; Broach 10-2; East Khandesh 8-5; Sholapur 6-4; Ratnagiri 4-0; Ahmedabad 3-4; Karachi 4-3; Thar and Parkar 4-0; Hyderabad 6-6; Nawabshah 9-1; Larkana 2-0 and Bombay city 42-24. Total 717 attacks and 152 deaths against 1,087-203 in the previous week.

BAY MONSOON STRENGTHENS

Extends Into East United Provinces

POONA, June 29.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened along the west coast of the Peninsula. The bay monsoon has also strengthened in north-east India and extended into the east United Provinces. Maximum temperatures are markedly above normal in West United Provinces and the palins of the North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India Konkan, and Malabar; local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, and Mysore and a few falls have occurred in Orissa, West Central Provinces, Gujarat, and the North Madras coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst one and half inches, Akyab one, Cherrapunji six, Saugor Island five, Dhubri, Mymensingh three, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj two, Purnea, Gaya one and half, Dibrugarh, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Shillong one, Allahabad four, Gorakhpur two, Bahraich one and half, Lucknow one, Benares, Amraoti three quarters, Udaipur three-quarters, Mangalore four, Cochin, Khandala two, Ratnagiri one and half Bombay one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will remain strong along the west coast of the Peninsula, Northeast India and East United Provinces and rainfall will extend in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India and Gujaratn. Scattered duststorms are likely along the Northwest Frontier and in Sind and the Punjab.—A. P.

BARODA GOVT. AND OKHA PORT

Premature To Judge Exact Terms Of Settlement

BARODA, June 29.

The news circulated by the Associated Press about the Okha Port Settlement lacks confirmation in authoritative circles here.

It is viewed that in view of the complex problems as to the "compromise" proposals about salt rights in Gujrat Ports, it is still premature to judge the exact terms of the settlement. The sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is not correct because it is not yet finally decided as to how much is to be given to the Baroda Government, as it is likely to be more.

The Maritime states and the Government of India are expected to arrive at a settlement early.—United Press.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date.	Total during same period last year.
Colaba	1.21"	27.53"	28.26"
St. George's Hospital	2.10"	41.83"	35.40"
J.J. Hospital	2.26"	38.51"	33.04"
Matunga	1.42"	36.25"	33.02"

Colaba departure from normal plus 9.98"

BODY OF GUARD'S SON DUG OUT

QUETTA, June 29

Among the five bodies dug out yesterday was that of Eddie Sparks, eleven year old son of a Railway Guard.

Four special trains carrying Indian Military Families left Quetta.

Free Railway passes enabling refugees to travel to their homes continue to be availed of and 230 persons have left Quetta yesterday.—United Press.

£4,000,000 TO PALESTINE FUND

Jews All Over World Contribute For Purchase Of Land In Holy Land

JERUSALEM, (By Mail).

A sum of £4,000,000 (approximately dollars 20,000,000) has been collected from Jews throughout the world during the past thirty-three years to purchase land in Palestine as the national property of the Jewish people, it was announced here by M. M. Ussishkin, international president of the Jewish National Fund, the land-purchasing agency.

The land thus purchased, totalling 360,000 dunams (90,000 acres), is held in the name of the Jewish people and cannot be sold at any time. Property is held on fifty-years leases which only those who undertake to cultivate the land with their own hands may acquire. Of the total amount, American Jewry contributed during that period the sum of dollars 4,730,000. The first £1,000,000 was collected from 1902 to 1932.

U. S. MOVING GOLD RESERVES AWAY

Construction Of Subterranean Vault

(Special Cable)
WASHINGTON, June 29.

Secret orders have been given for the rapid construction of a subterranean vault, at Port Knox, Kentucky, an army post of considerable proportion. A billion dollars worth of gold is now held by Government at New York.

Philadelphia officials have reluctantly disclosed the structure being built in accordance with the policy of moving gold reserves away from the vulnerable coast cities towards more isolated inland terriory.

This policy has already resulted in the recent shipment of nearly three billion dollars of gold from San Fransisco towards Denver.

The completion of the new project will mean the Rocky Mountains on the one side and Appalachians on the other, will separate the nation's monetary bases from any possible attacks from either Seaboard.

MONEY MARKETS

Discounts Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, June 29.

Money market: Preparations to meet half year commitments were the chief factor of the week and although a fair Amount of money was available at rates varying between 1/1-2 to 2 per cent some loans were taken from the Bank of England at 2/1-2 per cent which was more of a precautionary policy than any belief of last minute extreme stringency.

Discounts weakened under the influence of sharp drop in the average rate of Treasury Bills from the neighbourhood of 16 shillings to 12 shillings. This was mainly due to payments of Treasury Bills unrequired until the month end monetary squeeze is over. In Commodities, cotton and wheat were firmer in response to bullish ovrnight American cables.

Wallstreet opened steady but dealers were most cautious.

KING'S GIFT TO PALESTINE FOREST

LONDON, June 14.
(By Air Mail.)

A cedar from Windsor Great Park, the gift of the King, is to be the first tree planted in the million tree forest on the hills of Nazereth to be known as the King George V Jubilee Forest.

The tree, a Cypress Orientalis about seven feet high, will be transhipped to Palestine in the autumn.

The forest, which will eventually cover fifteen hundred acres, is to be an expression of British Jewry's gratitude for the happiness and achievements of the past 25 years, and its devotion and loyalty to the crown.

A fund has been opened to raise money for this important piece of afforestation, the President of which is Lord Melchett, with the High Commissioner for Palestine, (Lieutenant-General Sir A. G. Wauchope) as honorary President.

The site of King George V Jubilee Forest will be close to the new famous Balfour Forest planted in 1929, and will consist of Jerusalem Pines, with cypress trees forming the border paths.

For committing the murder of a newly-born illegitimate babe, Mst. Muliya, a young widowed Kurmi woman, has been sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. J. N. Hasker, Additional Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore.

Provisional Stabilisation Of Exchange Rates On Gold

Compromise Resolution To Be Submitted To International Chamber Of Commerce

PARIS June. 28.

A demand for the "provisional" stabilisation of exchange rates on gold is contained in the monetary resolution to be submitted at tomorrow's final plenary session of the International Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution which is a compromise between the view points of Britain and the gold countries declares that stabilisation on a gold basis is imperative for world economic recovery and therefore urges the principal governments concerned to inagurate immediate consultation for the purpose of putting into effect an agreement for provisional stabilisation, so as to enable them to take the speediest measure to adjust their national, economic and financial policies to assure the functioning of the international gold standard over a long period. The compromise is expected to be adopted unanimously.—Reuter's Special.

40-HOUR WEEK FOR LABOUR

Employers Federation Of India Opposes Geneva Move

The following are the views of the Employers' Federation of India on the question of the 40-hour week.

Sir H. P. Mody is the President of the Federation, and Sir Edward Benthall, Sir William Wright and Sir Homi Mehta are its deputy presidents.

The International Labour Conference at Geneva has adopted by a majority a Draft Convention approving the principle of a 40-hour week. The Convention does not commit any Government to a 40-hour week, but each member which ratifies it declares its approval of the principle, to be applied in such a manner as will not reduce the standard of living.

HISTORY OF THE PROPOSAL.

The proposal for a reduction in hours of work has been the most important subject before the International Labour Conference for the last three years.

The question was first raised in 1932 by the Italian Government as a measure for reducing or alleviating unemployment. In the 1933 Conference it was decided that the proposal was suitable for forming the subject of a Draft Convention or Recommendation, and that only a first discussion should be held that year, and that a final decision should be arrived at in the 1934 Conference.

The Employers' Federation of India has always opposed this proposal, and on their behalf their President, Sir H. P. Mody, communicated a Note to Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the Indian Employers' Delegate to the 1934 Conference, in which he stated that Indian industries would find it impossible to adopt the proposal of a 40-hour week. The last International Labour Convention dealing with hours of work in factories was adopted in 1919, when India was allowed 60 hours per week and Japan 57, except in the raw silk industry.

"DRASTIC IN CHARACTER."

The experience of India, which readily adopted this Convention, has been very discouraging for any consideration of a similar measure in the future, as some of the most formidable competitors of this country did not ratify the Convention, and thereby enjoyed considerable advantages. The present proposal is of a much more drastic character, because one of the objects seems to be to equalise the hours of work in 'all' countries.

INDIAN PROBLEMS DIFFERENT.

The Employers' Federation of India were of the opinion that, so far as India was concerned, the idea of the 40-hour week must be altogether ruled out. This country will have to go a long way, before she reaches a position which would compel her to embark on a policy of drastic reduction in hours as a cure for unemployment. The problems of India are different from those of highly industrialised countries in the West, and in the present stage of her development, she must fashion her policy according to her own special needs and difficulties.

EMPLOYERS' GROUP'S OPPOSITION.

At the 1934 Conference, the question was not decided, because the Employers' Group very strongly opposed it. They refrained from voting in the Committee stage, and when the Convention came before the Conference in the Plenary Session, many of the Government Delegates also were not prepared to vote for it. The result was that there was no quorum when the Convention was placed before the Conference, and it was arranged to have the question postponed for further consideration.

When the question was taken up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in preparation for the 1935 Conference, the Employers' Representatives, with the exception of the Italian member of the group, maintained their opposition on the ground that the proposals, so far from alleviating unemployment would only add to the costs of production, aggravate the economic situation, hinder the revival of industry and commerce and accentuate the unemployment evil. The Government Body however recommended the adoption of a Convention, but restricting its scope to only a few industries.

When the Employers' Delegate from India for the 1935 International Labour Conference, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, proceeded to Geneva, Sir H. P. Mody, on behalf of the Employers' Federation of India, reiterated the views which he had expressed last year, as he considered that the opposition which he then had put forward on behalf of Indian Employers was strengthened by the developments that had subsequently taken place in other countries.

ITS REPURCUSSIONS IN INDIA.

So far as India is concerned, as Sir H. P. Mody has pointed out to the Indian Employers' Delegate to the 1935 Conference, hours of work have been reduced only recently, i.e., in January this year in factories, and a similar reduction is to be made in mines in October, and the effects on Indian Industries have still to be observed. A further complication arises in India because of the fact that inasmuch as in one-third of the country there is no way of enforcing the International Convention and even the 54-hour week has not yet been introduced in the territory under the control of the Indian Princes. A further reduction of hours of work would not only expose British India to keener foreign competition, but also to competition from the Indian States themselves. Moreover, the economic situation in this country has not appreciably altered since the 1934 Conference, and Indian employers should, therefore, continue their considered opposition to any further reduction of working hours.

HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN KING OF ENGLAND

Prince Who Was Fined For Car Obstruction

CAMBRIDGE, June 14.
(By Air Mai.)

A young man who, if history had been slightly different would now have been heir to the Throne of England, has been fined £1 in the Police Court for causing an obstruction with his car.

He was Prince Ernst August Von Hanover, an under-graduate of University College, Oxford, and son of the Duke of Brunswick.

If the Salic Law had applied on the death of Queen Victoria's father, he woud have been succeeded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the succession would then have passed to George V of Hanover, and from him eventually to the present Duke of Brunswick, father of Prince Ernst August.

In a letter to the Court, Prince Ernst August explained that in Germany cars could be parked anywhere unless there was a notice to the contrary and that he was not familiar with English signs.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVY ENLISTMENTS

Resumption Ordered From July 1 To Increase Personnel

WASHINGTON, June 28

Mr. Swanson the Navy Secretary has ordered the resumption of navy enlistments from July 1 at the rate of 1,500 monthly, in order to increase the personnel from 82,500 to 93,000 as authorised by Congress.—Reuter.

BUSINESS RIVALRY LEADS TO DOUBLE MURDER

LAHORE, (By Mail)

How business rivalry between a milkman and milkwoman was the cause of a double murder in village Jamber Khurad in Lahore district was related to the police on Thursday.

It is stated that Shahab Din used to collect milk from the zamindars of the village and bring it to Lahore where he sold it. A few days ago, one Amarnath Patwari of the same village set up a rival business, in milk selling through Mehtab Bibi, a milk woman.

But the rival party who supported the milkman would not allow the milk woman to take her milk on the lorry to Lahore for the purpose of selling. Incensed at this the supporters of Mehtab Bibi armed themselves with 'kirpans', spears and other lethal weapons and fell upon the supporters of the milkman as a result of which a scuffle ensued culminating in the death of Hukam Singh and Surain Singh on the spot. Several others were also seriously injured.

The police have registered a case under section 302 I.P.C. and investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

ENTICED BY PURDAH WOMAN

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail).

A vigorous search is going on to trace a young girl wwho has been kidnapped.

It is stated that a purdah woman enticed her away from the park on some pretext, and made her over to some 'goondas' waiting at the garden entrance with a car. The girl has not been traced so far.—United Press.

SILVER JUBILEE HOLIDAY

School Students To Receive Sweets And Medals On July 1

The Executive Committee of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations Fund has issued the following:—

As for the whole presidency, so in Bombay Monday, 1st of July, is being observed by all School and Colleges as a holiday in honour of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

Arrangements for celebrating the Jubilee holiday in order to bring home its significance to the students have been made by a sub-committee to which Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations' Executive Committee had specially entrusted the work. Provision has been made for all the 70,000 students in the Municipal Schools (Vernacular) the 22,400 children in Aided Schools (Vernacular) and for the 40,850 students in Secondary and Middle Schools in Bombay.

Each student is being presented with a Jubilee Medal. These medals made of aluminium are of entirely Indian manufacture, while the red white and blue ribbon is also an Indian product.

Rs. 17,250 For Medals

It may be remembered that Mrs. B. C. Jalundhwala had kindly donated Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of giving medals to school children. The balance of the Rs. 12,250 required in all has been provided by the Committee. The medals have on the obverse a design of the heads of Their Majesties while on the reverse is a design of the Gateway of India. The medals are suitably inscribed on both sides.

Besides being presented with these medals the children and students when gathered together will have read to them a short set address explaining the significance of the Jubilee occasion which address has been approved by the Schools and Colleges Sub-Committee. This address has been made ready in English and in the vernaculars. The same address has been approved by and supplied to many local authorities in the mofussil also.

Sweets For Children

Lastly all children are having sweets distributed to them. The Municipality set aside an amount of Rs. 2,500 for the special purpose of distributing sweets while over and above a further sum of Rs. 550 contributed for the same purpose by an anonymous donor, the balance required has been supplied by the Jubilee Committee. The sum given to each school to be expended on sweets has been worked out at the rate of one and half annas per head per student.

All schools have been asked to carry out the programme of distributing the medals and sweets and reading the address to the assembled students on Monday morning at times most suitable to them and it is understood that all schools are doing it.

College Match

For the Colleges advantage of this Special Jubilee Holiday is being taken to hold a special Silver Jubilee One Day Cricket Match which is to be played on the Islam Gymkhana ground between two teams selected from the students of Colleges in Bombay. Added interest will be given to this match as three prizes are being awarded in connection with it. One for the student who shall on the day's play prove himself the best batsman, one for the best bowler and a third for the best fieldsman.

These prizes are being given by the following three gentlemen:—Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, who has been Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Committee responsible for the celebration arrangements on July the 1st, one by Mr. M. J. Antia, M.A.(Bom.), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, who has been Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Committee which has arranged the Cricket Match, while the third prize is being given by Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., who has been Secretary of the Sub-Committee responsible for the celebration arrangements.

The arrangements for these celebrations will complete the work of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations' Committee, the Secretary of the Sub-Committee having purposely been kept in being after the main Committee had been dissolved in order to make the arrangements for July the 1st.

Have You Helped 'Quake Destitutes?

If Not, Send Something To Three Papers Fund

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

RELIEF TO 'QUAKE ORPHANS

MADRAS, June 26.

The Honorary Secretary, the Anjuman-e-Himayath-e-Islam, informs the Associated Press that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman-e-Himayath-e-Islam, Madras, held yesterday, it was resolved to admit fifty boys orphaned by the recent Earthquake at Quetta.

Those who are interested are requested to communicate with Haji Hakim Syed Makhdoom Ashraf Sahib, 53, Wallajah Road, Mount Road P.O., Madras.

PROTEST AGAINST "QUETTA BAN"

Nagpur City Fathers Adjourn

NAGPUR, June 29.

At a special meeting of the Nagpur Municipality held this morning, heartfelt expression of sympatny with Quetta 'Quake sufferers was recorded. Then the meeting adjourned as a protest against the policy of the Government in refusing permission to Mahatmaji, Rajen Babu and other leaders to take relief parties to Quetta,

Mr. Samiulla Khan presided over the meeting.—United Press.

SATURDAY'S DONATIONS

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 29-6-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	14,652	3	9
"Friend" through Dr. U. B. Narayanrao, General Secretary, All-India Medical Licentiates Assotion	100	0	0
A Sympathiser	5	0	0
The Kshatriya Union Club	25	0	0
The Trustees, Bhagirathibai Janardan Damodar Date Fund	25	0	0
Master Praful	35	0	0
Ahmed Wajiruddin Mukadam	2	0	0
Total Rs.	14,844	3	9

QUETTA DAY AT GHATKOPAR

In pursuance of the Congress President's appeal 'Quetta day' will be observed by the Ghatkopar Congress Committee at Ghatkopar to-day (Sunday).

Programme:

Flag salutation at Congress Plot at 7-30 a.m.

Public prayer.

Collection of Earthquake Relief Fund.

QUETTA DISASTER & THE "PEOPLE'S".

The Manager of the People's Insurance Company, Ltd., writes: Immediately on receipt of the news of the Quetta disaster the Management of the Company deputed special representatives to help the afflicted Policyholders of the Company, but they were not allowed to enter the city.

The Directors have therefore decided that as soon as the official ban is removed, immediate steps will be taken to render effective help to the Policyholders living in Baluchistan.

It has further been decided that the Policies of the Policyholders should not be allowed to lapse for one year even though the Premium be not paid during the period.

Arrangements have been made for the prompt payment of claims arising from the stricken area and every possible help will be given to the claimants in completing the necessary claim papers.

A latest notification of the Government of Madras says that for the purpose of the Paris Sanitary Convention, 1926, the town and port of Madras are once again infected with cholera.

As many as 3,500 members have been enrolled for the Congress by the various Thana Congress Committees in Samastipur sub-division.

ISOLATING CHITTAGONG "ABSCONDERS"

District Magistrate's Orders On Bhadralok Youths

CHITTAGONG, June 28.

The District Magistrate has issued two orders for the purpose of preventing communication with absconders under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act and the rules regulating Hindu youths' departure for, and arrival from, Burma.

By the first order all holders of identity cards must not leave Chittagong district for any destination in Burma without the written permission of the District Magistrate.

By the second order, all Hindu youths between the ages of 15 and 25 entering Chittagong district from Burma must report their arrivals as follows:

In the case of youths arriving by sea at Chittagong port to the Superintendent of Police in person at his office within 12 hours of landing from vessels. In the case of youths arriving overland via Cox's Bazar to the Sub-Inspector of police, Cox's Bazar, in person within 24 hours of entering sub-division. In the case of youths proceeding from Burma to Chittagong district via Calcutta to the Superintendent of Police within 24 hours of entering the district and in person within 12 hours of entering Chittagong.

The system of Hindu "bhadralok" youths between the ages of 12 and 25 carrying three coloured identity cards (red indicating ex-detenu, blue, terrorist suspect; white, innocent) prevails within the jurisdiction of 10 police stations of Sardar sub-division. The system came into force on August 1, 1933 for the purpose of the prevention of the movement of and communication with terrorists and absconders.—United Press.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST PLEADER

Sensational Hyderabad Case

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 27.

The sensational case against Mr. Mushoodali, a well-known pleader, here, who is charged with rape of a nine-year-old Hindu girl will come up for hearing before Nawab Nazir Yar Jung, the Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad High Court.

During his recent stay at Hyderabad, Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister from Bombay, was approached by two well known pleaders of the High Court on behalf of Mashoodali to defend him. It appears the terms were settled but yesterday a telegram was sent to Mr. Azad informing him that the accused's friends and relatives were not able to engage him.

It will be remembered that a sensation has been created in the State in that Mr. Mushoodali, a pleader of the High Court has been charged with rape of a girl servant of his aged 9. The City Magistrate committed the accused to stand his trial before the Sessions Judge.

When the case came up for hearing before the Sessions Judge, a few days ago the accused applied for time in order to instruct counsel from outside the State, in order to counter the police and other propaganda against him.

INSTALMENT FOUR of powerful, thrilling serial story

"The Monster of the Loch"

GIRL MENACED BY UNSEEN HORROR IN LONELY CASTLE ON SCOTTISH LOCH

By W. J. MAKIN

(Copyright Reserved)

The story begins:—

A postman named Thomas Hamilton is rowing across Loch Lare at night to deliver letters to Mr. Martin Eenson, owner of a caste built on an island in the middle of the loch in the Scottish Highlands, and laird of the district. People on the bank hear a terrible scream and Hamilton is not seen again.

Peter Hayton, the crime reporter on a London newspaper who is telling this story, is ordered by his news-editor to go up to the Highlands to investigate a story that Hamilton, together with another missing man, Angus McBride, has been killed by a prehistoric monster living in the loch.

Hayton is living in a house owned by Jonathan Jow, a big-game hunter with the strange theory that criminals have the instincts of wild beasts. He has tracked down many murderers by this theory. When Hayton arrives, he finds that Jonathan Jow has received a telegram from Martin Benson inviting him to go to Loch Lare to investigate "ridiculous gossip regarding monster."

Jow wires acceptance, providing Hayton can stay at the castle too.

When the two arrive at King's Cross station, Hayton finds that every newspaper in London is sending a representative. But the sight of one makes him swear. She is Jill Johnson, known as the "sob-sister" of the "Daily Picture."

During the journey a fat, sallow-faced man who calls himself Sam Oppermann comes into their compartment. He says he knows a great deal about Martin Benson, and that something may happen to him before long.

When they arrive at Lare Castle, Martin Benson proves to be a tall, lithe man whose keen, almost ascetic face is half masked by the tinted spectacles which he wears. He professes anxiety to get to the bottom of the monster story.

Benson tells them at dinner that the island was previously owned by a David Norway. This excites Jow, who tells them a strange story.

"Norway, he says, was a scientist whose life-interest was developing Darwin's original studies on the origin of the species. On the storm-wracked island of Kerguelen, near the Antarctic, he made an amazing discovery. When he got back to London he lectured before the Royal Society, and produced some eggs. He insisted they were the preserved eggs of some prehistoric monster—possibly of a plesiosaur. Full of enthusiasm, Norway suggested than an attempt should be made to hatch out these eggs and try to bring these prehistoric monsters back to the earth.

The members laughed uproariously until Norway, a pathetic figure, slunk from their sight. Apparently he went to Scotland, bought the island and Lare Castle, and lived there in seclusion.

"He was mad," breaks in Benson. "He used to row himself about the loch in a little boat. One night he went out in the midst of a fierce thunderstorn. He never returned. After two years his death was presumed, and I bought the castle."

Just then comes a queer sucking noise in the darkness, horrible and beast-like. It reaches a crescendo. Then, above this inhuman sound, there is a terrifying scream.

Now read on.

CHAPTER 8

JILL JOHNSON FOLLOWS.

Simultaneously, we all rushed to the terrace. There was something terrifying in the windy darkness of the dining-room. The door leading to the terrace flapped noisily.

As I groped my way towards it, my hand touched something soft. My sob of fear changed to one of relief as I heard Jonathan Jow's voice.

"Be quiet! Keep cool! There's nothing to be alarmed about.

I could distinguish the leonine white head in the darkness. At his side was Martin Benson, loudly demanding lights.

"Finch! Where the devil are you? Bring some candles!"

"Coming, sir," growled a voice in the darkness behind us.

PETER HAYTON.

A white shaft of light split the darkness. To my astonishment I realised that Jonathan Jow was holding an electric torch, and that its white beam was flashing in the direction of the tangled scrub and the narrow path which led from the little beach on the island to the castle. It flickered for a moment, and then we saw something.

A figure was running, scrambling, tumbling along the path. It came out of the darkness like a badly focussed figure on a cinema screen, and the next moment was starkly revealed in the white light.

A woman!

"Jill Johnson!" I exclaimed, and the next moment I was scrambling through the scrub to help her.

Even at that instant she collapsed with a whimper. I caught her in my arms. She still wore the ridiculous red hat at an equally ridiculous angle, and the blonde hair was carelessly strewn by the wind. Her baby face gazed up at me. The terror that was in her eyes was wiped away by a dazzling smile.

"Oh, Peter, how wonderful of you!" she sighed.

She tried that dazzling smile again.

"Did you come here alone?" I asked, angrily.

"Yes. None of those silly, superstitious villagers would row me across although I offered them tons of money. So I found a boat and rowed myself across."

"Well, I'm damned!"

By this time lights had appeared in the dining-room again. I heard Martin Benson's voice calling from the terrace. There was a note of anxiety in it.

"What's happened, Hayton? Bring the lady along."

We climbed the steps to the terrace. Martin Benson was waiting for us. His dark eyes searched the girl's face eagerly. Johnathan Jow, switching off his electric torch, was now in the background fumbling for a cheroot. But I realised that nothing was escaping his intense blue eyes.

JILL JOHNSON

"This is Jill Johnson," I said, non-commitally. "Mr. Martin Benson."

"So you know each other" queried Benson.

Jill laughed.

"She's on a newspaper, too," I explained. "A cheap picture paper."

There was an annoyed look in Benson's face.

"Really, Miss—er—Johnson, I've no desire to receive any more newspaper people. There's been enough sensational gossip about Loch Lare as it is."

Jill Johnson was too clever. She took off the red hat and shook her blonde hair.

"I quite agree with you, Mr. Benson," she said. "But I'm not a sensational journalist. I'm here to establish the truth about this monster, the whole truth and nothing——"

"Exactly what all the journalists have said," replied Benson, his eyes straying to those blonde curls. "But they've all gone away and written accounts which make King Kong seem like a child's fairy story. You'll have to go back."

She stood for a moment in silence on the terrace. A rather pathetic figure. She gave a little shudder.

"I—I couldn't go back to-night," she whispered. "There's something awful in the water, there!"

For the first time since Jill Johnson appeared, Jonathan Jow spoke.

"Then it was you who screamed?" he asked, quietly.

Jill glanced at him and nodded.

"Why?" asked Benson harshly.

"Because I saw something slimy, something horrible, roll silently out of the water like a dead body," she whispered.

"Nonsense," I broke in. "That's the sort of stuff you write for your paper, Jill." She looked painted, but I was roused. "I'm going to row you back to the village myself, see you to the hotel, and then good night."

"Peter, you don't understand."

"I understand only too well,' I said, angrily. "You've decided to trail me, get my story and send it to your own wretched paper," I turned to Martin Benson. "I'm sorry this has happened. I'll take her back in the boat and return when I've seen her to the hotel."

But Martin Benson hesitated.

"Under the circumstances, Hayton," he said, " it seems a little harsh to send the lady back to-night. I think we could arrange a spare room which—"

"I'm sure it will save a lot of trouble if I row her back to the village to-night," I suggested.

"No," he said shortly.

There was a tone of command in his voice.

CHAPTER 9

THE THING IN THE WATER.

Jonathan Jow sprawled in an easy-chair in my bedroom. It was nearly midnight. We had been ushered to our rooms by Martin Benson, he had wished us "good night" and left us. Jill Johnson had been accommodated with a room next to mine. I could hear her faintly humming some sentimental waltz irritatingly out of tune.

I looked up expectantly at this man who could find his way through the labyrinths of crime as easily and surely as he once trekked through the jungle.

"What have you discovered?" I asked eagerly.

JONATHAN JOW.

"Very little" he admitted. "A queer mixture of people and things which cannot be fitted into a scheme. Let us consider the mixture. It includes eggs from Kergeulen Island, a crack-brained scientist, a body found curiously crushed on the beach, another body that hasn't been found at all, our mysterious confidant of the train, Oppermann, Martin Benson, and a girl's scream in the night."

"Then you think there really is a monster?"

The gaze of his blue eyes wondered towards the ceiling.

"I shouldn't be surprised," he said mildly. "But I'm not sure that it isn't murder," said Jonathan Jow.

I stared at him.

"Who is the sensationalist now?" I queried, sarcastically.

He ignored me and went on talking to the ceiling.

"What I would like to know is—why, sailors?"

"Why—what?"

"Sailors. I've seen three of them since we arrived at this castle. One sailor was in charge of the motor-launch. Another prepared our rooms. Finch, who

(Continued on page 38.)

LAWRENCE of ARABIA

The Sole Monument To His Work In That Desert Peninsula Are The Destroyed Remnant Of Hedjaz Railway

"Lawrence of Arabia" has followed King Feisal to the grave A motor-cycle accident in the one case, heart failure in the other, brought premature death to the two protagonists of "Revolt in the Desert," writes Mr. H. A.R. Philby in the "Review of Reviews."

Feisal attained the age of fifty, Lawrence was five years younger. Both men lived much longer than the cause they sponsored. That cause was the foundation on the ruins of the Turkish Empire of an Arab kingdom under the rule of the House of Hussein, incorporating the present territories of Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq and the Hejaz. It foundered in the storms which accompanied the making of the Peace Treaties at Paris and Versailles, and was irreparably lost when the French army entered Damascus.

To blame either Lawrence or Feisal for this outcomue would be as absurd as to give them sole credit for the collapse of Turkey. But it is now evident that Lawrence miscalculated the intricate play of world interests in the Middle East, and that he even misjudged the balance of power in the Arabian peninsula itself. It may be said for extenuation that he had neither the time nor the oportunity to form a more balanced view.

He was sent to Arabia to perform a concrete task and performed it to perfection. But the surprising success of his operations and the brilliance of his personality lent a false glow to the material he had at hand. He was himself certainly deceived as to the permanence of his achievement. On the strength of his feat and, no doubt, on the strength of his advice, the British Government was forced in Arabia into a false position in which it remained until Ibn Saud by his descent on the Hejaz, put an end to illusions.

LAWRENCE'S DREAM.

Lawrence, and the Arab Bureau and the British Government, talked of Arabia when they were really thinking of somthing quite different. The revolt against the Turks broke out in the Hejaz This region had been bound into close relationship with the Turkish province of Syria by the Hejaz Railway. It was natural that the Arab Kingdom visualised by King Hussein of the Hejaz should be built round these two provinces, equally natural that the "Lawrence school" of British thought on the Middle East should exclude the rest of an inhospitable peninsula from their purview.

Yet it was from the interior known only to a handful of Europeans, and intimately known to still fewer, that the decisive development in modern Arabian history was to take place. The dominant figure in contemporary Arabia is not Lawrence, still less Feisal, but Ibn Saud.

At the outbreak of War three Arab rulers stood out as rivals for the hegemony of the peninsula. One was King Hussein of the Hejaz, with his sons Ali, Feisal and Abdullah. His territory was the mountainous Western coastal strip, then a province of the Turkish Empire. In the North, commanding the entry into the Peninsula from Syria, lay the territory of the Jebel Shammar ruled by Ibn Rashid with

Lawrence Of Arabia

his capital at Hail. In the centre, on the Nejd plateau, lay the powerful, though yet unknown, State of the Emir Ibn Saud, with its capital at Riyadh.

At the turn of the century Riyadh had been a part of the Emirate of Hail. A bold attack by Ibn Saud, delivered against the town at dawn with a handful of followers, gave him possession of the capital of his ancestors. In 1913 he seized the Turkish province of the Hasa, lying on the Persian Gulf, the usual dawn attack resulting in the complete discomfixture of the Turkish gar- He beat the regular army in the rison. (Ibn Saud, be it noted, thing or two about the art of harrassing Turks. The last Turkish soldier left Eastern Arabia under a safe conduct before Lawrence and his irregulars harried their enemies out of the Western province.)

RACE FOR DAMASCUS.

During the Great War the Hejaz broke into open revolt against Turkey. A measure of success was won, but proved to be short-lived. Lawrence was sent to see what could be done. He helped Feisal to reorganise his somewhat shaken army and began the guerilla campaign which was to take him and his levies into Damascus. A descent on the seaport of Wejh threatened the communications of the Turkish garrison at Medina. and a further surprise attack on Aqaba, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, secured the passage of Sinai, which was vital for the main body of the British Army.

During the advance through Palestine Lawrence's irregulars did invaluable service, distracting the Turks, cutting their communications, and disappearing into the desert as soon as the enemy came up in superior force. His inland activities blinded the Turks to the concentration of forces that Allenby achieved on the seacoast. When the Turkish line crumbled, no advance was quick enough to satisfy Lawrence. He beat the regular army in the race for Damascus, and the first of his levies were the first of the allied forces to enter the town.

If Lawrence's ultimate aim was the creation of an independent Arab State based on the House of Hussein, his entry into Damascus must be considered the peak of his career. From then onwards he suffered nothing but disappointment. He could not stop the French occupation of Syria, nor the formation of the Mandated Territory of Transjordan. He was unable to side-track the Balfour Declaration. All he could do was to put in a good word for the claims of Feisal to Iraq, a country with which he had had no political or military connexion and to which Feisal himself was strange. It was a "consolation prize" which can have given him little consolation.

RISE OF IBN SAUD.

Had he stayed in Arabia a little longer, looked a little further, he might have realised that what he had attempted from the coast was gradually being consummated from the interior. His lack of interest in the activities Ibn Saud is a little difficult to explain. He had attempted to forge Arab unity with the hammer of Hussein. The tool had broken—or, rather, had been dashed from his hand. But the value of the end must not be judged by the value of the instrument. A greater man than Feisal had arisen, who was destined to carry his work very near to completion.

The success of the Hejazi revolt went to Hussein's head. By Turkey's defeat in the war, he thought, the power and prestige of the Ottoman Sultans had passed to him. He resented the presence of Ibn Saud in the East and aspired to the undisputed hegemony of the peninsula. With this object in view, he has began to sound the Emir of Hail on the possibilities of joint action against the rising Wahhabi ruler.

Ibn Saud dashed his hopes. A successful campaign in the North delivered the Jebel Shammar into his hands. He had conquered the conquerors of his ancestors.

The stage was now set for the real struggle for power in Arabia

Two rival candidates for the hegemony of the peninsula stood face to face. In the course of the decisive clash the latent dangers in the Lawrence policy and the Lawrence legend became patent. On the strength of Lawrence's success during the war, the British Government gave its moral support to King Hussein, in face of clear warning as to the inevitable outcome given by the only British political officer who had any intimate knowledge of Ibn Saud and his country..

The result is well-known. Ibn Saud, caring little for the moral disapproval of the British or any other Government, moved on the Hejaz. Contrary to the official information at the disposal of the War Office, the Hejaz army proved a broken reed. The Wahhabis moved into Mecca and Medina, and, after a desultory siege, into Jedda. The last vestige of the Sherifians disappeared from the peninsula.

UNITED ARABIA

For ten years Ibn Saud has ruled over a larger portion of united Arabia than any other ruler for centuries. But the Lawrence school of thought still holds its ground, even if he himself may have abandoned it. With the collapse of Hussein and his family it has been deprived of positive nourishment. It continues to flourish on a negative soil, possibly encouraged by interested elements in Bagdad and elsewhere. A conspicuous example of their propaganda was their effusive interest in the Imam Yahya of Yemen (after the absorption of the Hasa, the Hejaz and the Jebel Shammar by Ibn Saud the only remaining State of importance outside the boundaries of Saudi Arabia), who was pictured as the model ruler of a model State, until the collapse of his unpaid soldiery last year put him at the mercy of his Northern rival.

The issue is now settled—for the lifetime of Ibn Saud. It is settled for ever as far as Lawrence and his aims are concerned. The sole monument to his work in Arabia are the desroyed remnants of the Hejaz Railway. "El Orens," Destroyer of Engines, as he was known to the Turks, earned his nickname. It is to be hoped that the monument will not last for ever.

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Boxing Or Wrestling: Which Is A Better Method Of Self-Defence?

By DHARAMDAS S. BHAGTANI

Preservation of the self is an instinct that saturates the animated to the very core of their bones. This the strongest instinct is recognised by all the Governments, civilised or otherwise, in so much as even to condone a murder if it be resorted to in self-defence. In a way, self seems to be the centre round which all the worldly activity revolves. This self is also the cause of all quarrels, for it is for quenching the thirst of the desires of the self that all crimes are committed, and hence it is evident that so long as the appetite of the self is whetted to an extent that leads them astray to casting covetous eyes upon the rights of others, there will be quarrels.

SELF-DEFENCE, A PRIMARY DUTY.

In short, as long as the world exists the strife between the wrong doers and the defenders of their own rights will go on. To prevent this in toto and maintain peace and order, is the problem that every government tries to solve. But the shortcomings of humans dictate the shortcomings of the Government. As humans are not omnipresent, the Government could never be such. The well-known story about Mohomed Gazanavi is true of every government to a larger or smaller extent. To defend each and every individual an army could never be afforded by any government, that army moving with the individual. It comes to this, then, that as government alone is incapable of shouldering this burden, it behooves every citizen to help it to his or her utmost capacity in maintaining peace and order.

To effect this it is essential that we give moral training to all so that they be not tempted to encroach upon other peoples' rights, and to equip yourself in such a way as to dissuade the wrong doers from playing their dirty game in your presence, let alone against you. In short, your very presence should warrant an atmosphere of peace and righteousness.

We may flatter ourselves to the skies by proclaiming ourselves as rationals, but we shall have to confess that most of us are surds. No reasoning can prevail upon them except that of might. The dictum 'Might is right' is literally stamped upon their brains from early ancestors in evolution and hence the importance of the second requisite above-mentioned. In this short article I intend to weigh the relative merits of boxing and wrestling as far as self-defence is concerned. The first consideration is that the very idea of self-defence is to defend yourself with the least possible hurt to the other party. It rules out every idea of revenge or malicious ill-feelings against the antagonist.

BOXING IS BRUTAL.

Looking from this angle, we find boxing is brutal and not human, for the dominant idea in the same is to hurt, which is beastly. In boxing, the vital organs are punished severely. The constant hammering and battering to which the heart, brain and kidneys are subjected result in their strength being greatly lowered and the boxer soon fades from the picture. Ad-Wolgast, who is now in a sanatorium, lost his mind as a result of boxing. Joe Grimm, whom the redoubtable Jack Johnson and Fitzsimmons could not put out, can be found in the streets of south Philadelphia playing marbles with kids. Blows did not knock him out, but certainly knocked his reasoning oute. In San Francisco Al-Kaufman, a heavy weight boxer was not himself after being knocked out. Some of the best doctors of the Pacific coast examined him and diagnosed that he had sustained a concussion of the brain.

Murry Robinson, sports editor, writes, "Boxers recover quickly from physical effects of a knock-out punch, but the mental effects rarely wear off so rapidly. Sometimes they are permanent and then the victim is through." Joe Gans broke, the 'ulna bone' of James Britt. Dempsey hit Brenan so hard that a bone in the latter's foot (metatarsus) was broken. The eye-sight of Dempsey has suffered as a result of the pounding that he was laced by Tunny. Sam Langford, ranked as the best one of all times, lost sight completely for a similar reason. Eugene Criqui, in his encounter with John Dundee for the world's featherweight title, lost his jaws. Many more have lost their teeth. Tom Kirby, as a result of the injury he received in his bout with Kid Levinsky, had to be operated upon for acute appendicitis. Jack Issacs, 23 years old, with a promising career, had just returned from a successful tour of Australia and Canada and was matched with Charlie Green. Jacks was the favourite, but the bout proved fatal. He was knocked out and died next day without regaining consciousness. Erni Schaff died as a result of a blow that he was administered by Carnera when the latter was a world's heavyweight champion.

WHERE THE WRESTLER SCORES

And many more have been the martyrs on the altar of the so-called noble art of self-defence. No doubt, W. O. Mcgeenan rightly dubbs it "The manly art of modified murder." It will be noted that all the cases quoted relate to trained famous boxers who are accustomed to bear the brunt of such punishment. But what about an ordinary man? How will he react? Surely, we profess not to hit to inflict punishment but to mend. Then, what is the use of this extra exhibition of brutality? In Wrestling, on the other hand, by some scientific manoeuvre you put your opponent in such an awkward position that he is willing to quit. Also by the help of some locks you may handle him as a child and straightaway lead him to the police station.

Coming to the real conditions of the struggle, we are generally called upon to defend ourselves in darkness. This renders the so-called noble art of self-defence quite useless as the primary principle of boxing is to hit at some vulnerable spot, which is literally impossible. But a wrestler is wont to apply his locks by feeling just as he does when his adversary is behind him or while he is on all fours. Another point that deserves our consideration is that, in most cases, we are attacked from behind, which incapacitates the boxer from offering any defence, while the grappler is quite at home with that move, as it is so common in his regular workouts, where the hold is besides scientific. Thus, it is seen that here too the mat artist scores over the mitt artist.

BOXERS ON THE FLOOR.

Again, no exponent of the fisticuffs can have the audacity to claim that he will not be off his feet. In the rough and tumble fray which is oft-times sudden, it is quite probable that he falls down. And the thing is over, for he cannot get up as he is not accustomed to the move. When he falls in the ring the other man is asked to retire to the neutral corner till he gets up so that no one opposes his levitating up to his feet. It is quite fresh in the memory of sport-fans how when Tunney lay stretched on the canvas Dempsey persisted in not retiring to the neutral corner and suffered the only chance of his winning back his lost laurels to slip by him. The count was stopped till he complied with the request of the referee.

But such are not the conditions in the case under consideration. All his attempts to get up will be foiled by his adversary and he will be quite helpless and hopeless indeed. And the pity is that in this horizontal position he is useless, for he is not intimate with the use of legs as weapons of aggression and defence. But to change the verticality of a mat artist to horizontality is extremely difficult, as he is accustomed to maintain equilibrium against pushes and jerks. Moreover, even if he falls, he is as formidable or even more so. It is also an undisputed fact that almost all fights ultimately ripen into close quarter affairs and here again the boxer is at a disadvantage, as he

D. S. Bhagtani

is not versed in the science of efficient manoeuvring to compel submission from his oppressor. The wrestler is, of course, at his regular game and easily gains the upper hand.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF A FALL.

A boxer can neither attack nor tolerate attack on limbs lower than the navel as per boxing rules. Many a time a boxer, as a result of a foul, has winced and howled and suffered unfathomable agonies. In a free fight under sky he could not claim a foul and would be susceptible to such attack with its concommitants. But a grappler, with his superb torso, can assimilate, the same without ill-effects, though there are, besides, the chances of his dodging it to be considered. The Butt

(Continued on page 39)

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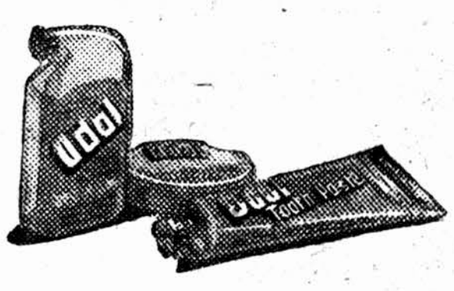

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TOOTHPASTE & MOUTHWASH

History of Drinks for 2,000,000 Years

Prehistoric Man Learned To Prepare Strong Drinks By Watching Nature Which Is A Wholesale Manufacturer Of Alcohol

(By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL.)

From the earliest times mankind has had its alcoholic drinks. Long centuries before recorded history began it is known that he made wines and brewed beers—pictures engraved on stones more than 5,000 years ago reveal how 'booze' was made and how it was drunk in ancient Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Rome and elsewhere.

Prehistoric man learned from nature. In fact nature is a wholesale manufacturer of alcohol. Anything with sugar or starch in it naturally turns to alcohol when it gets sour and ferments—corn, potatoes, rye, sugarcane, fruits, berries, and hundreds of other things. Probably our caveman ancestors of a million years ago were not so dumb as to miss nature's invention to watch how easy it was to produce a drink.

But the wines, liquors and beers of olden times were not any too palatable. They had a 'kick' all right, but the raw and raucous flavour would probably be resented by even a tramp anywhere in the world. Writers in ancient Rome wrote enthusiastically of 'fine old Falernian' wine—but nobody knows whether anybody would relish it to-day. The ancient Germans made a wine so vile that it was called 'drei maenner wein' (three men wine)—it took three men to manage it; one to drink it, one to hold the drinker and one to pour it down his throat.

Of course, the ancients had none of the ingeniously refined wines and brews of modern times. Just as Nature never conceived of the wheel, which is the real foundation of modern progress, so Nature never dreamed of the delightful beverage champagne. In this drink, as in many other beverages, man has vastly improved on Nature. The long, laborious and ingenious process of making champagne will be explained a little later.

The Peking Man is believed to have lived 2,000,000 years ago in a Chinese cave. That poor wretch had almost nothing except a few crude flints and perhaps some skin-clothes. He positively did not have a fire. Yet there is every probability that he warmed and comforted himself in his cheerless cave with an alcoholic drink—but what a drink! Occasionally he could have had a swing of mead (fermented honey and water), but for the most part his 'night-cap' probably was beer in its original and dreadful form. The modern bottle of beer represents two million years of accumulated thought and experiment, to say nothing of lucky blundering.

The Caveman's Discovery

The first cultivated cereal seems to have been barley and, therefore, must have been gathered wild for innumerable ages before that. The scene of the first drink of beer has been imagined as follows:

A discouraged caveman coming home empty-handed, famished and exhausted, relied on a little hoard of wild barley which he had stored away in a mouse-proof pocket of the cave wall and almost forgotten. But alas, a warm spell had caused the walls to sweat and he was dismayed to find the pocket full of a nasty-smelling and nasty-tasting, soup mess.

However, it was that or nothing, and the main question was whether or not it was poisonous. He had no dog to try it on. The mess was full of flies, which like many other insects are notorious lovers of alcohol. If these ancestors of the modern barley could take a chance, so could he. It must have been awful going down, but all the more miraculous must have seemed the miracle when a warm feeling of cheer stole over him, his gloom vanished and he went to sleep, happy.

The discovery had been made, but the caveman lacked the utensils to improve on it much. The nearest approach to a cask or vat was that rock hollow. For a bottle, the best he could do was a gourd or the skull of some animal. At that, it could hardly have been worse tasting than the fermented drippings from silos with which many farm-hands had to content themselves in the early days.

Beer In Babylonia

With the first authentic records, 5,000 and more years ago, vast improvement in beer-brewing is revealed. In Egypt, 'mother of civilization,' and Mesopotamia, its ancient rival in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, brewing was an industry of national importance which had advanced as far as the resources of the age would permit. They now had casks and vats, but nothing in the way of a cooling system that could be regulated.

At the dawn of history sculptors and painters worked only on subjects which their employers considered of monumental importance, of which beer was evidently one. In the Kaiser Frederick Museum at Berlin, is a seal of the time of Hammurabi, King of Babylon. 2287 to 2232 B.C., showing gentlemen drinking beer through long tubes from a vase or pitcher. Part way down the tubes are to be seen disks, presumably a sanitary device to prevent saliva, mingled with dirt, from running down the outside in to the beer.

It is said that the Babylonian root-word for beer was 'bi,' but they had another word 'hiq,' just as we have beer and ale. When a wealthy Babylonian gentleman wanted a pitcher of the best dark beer, he said: 'Se-bar-bi' that is 'bring the beer.'

In The Land Of The Nile

The land of the Nile carried the brewer's art a step further piping off the clear fluid into earthenware flasks from which it could be poured into drinking cups. Statuettes and temple frescoes of ancient Egypt go into details of beer brewing in a way that prove its importance. But the Egyptians lived mostly with a view to better the next life and on their tombs one reads such records as that the noble buried there offered 10,000 beers to Osiris.

The earliest records show that beer already had a rival—wine, made of all sorts of things from dates to rice, but mostly and best, from grapes. Egyptian paintings and sculpture show the great pride of Egyptians in their fine vineyards with special reservoirs for irrigation or sprinkling. These were walled about to keep out two-legged and four-legged maurauders and boys had to watch them all day to drive away birds with stones and shouts.

Wine was evidently an expensive drink for Pharaoh, the nobles and the wealthy who did not have to exercise vigorously. But for the workman, heaving and toiling in the hot sun, then as now, the drink was beer. In Babylonia the legal minimum for a worker was a quart a day, but if employers wanted to get a good day's work out of them in the heat, they gave them more.

Invention Of Champagne

Most people know that the famous cordial Benedictine was introduced to the world by the monks of that name, but there are many other drinks to their credit. Greatest of them all is champagne. Dom Perignon, the actual inventor, was able to do so because he lived in the 18th century when stoppers of cork had already been introduced. Up to that time cork had been ignored as a brittle and worthless sort of wood.

The monk Perignon, a man of inquiring mind, wondered what would happen if he bottled up some of the year's vintage before the fermentation was little more than started. His experiment was blessed with extraordinary luck. The bottles began shooting their corks at him, so he lashed the remainder on. Several of these blew up. But a few extra stout ones, stored in a cold recess of the celler, held fast. Dom Perignon opened one.

Bang! went the cork to the cobwebbed ceiling. As the astonished monk tasted the fluid that creamed so attractively in his cup, he said: 'I am drinking stars.'

They have since improved on the details of the monk's process but nobody has invented a better wine. The grapes, usually of two different sorts, a light one for flavor and a dark one for strength and such technical qualities as 'body' and 'fruitiness,' are blended from a variety of vineyards. The different tastes of the various wines depend largely upon this blending. The grapes are pressed, and the juices start fermenting in vats holding thousands of gallons, together with a certain amount of champagne saved from some extra good previous vintage. And so it goes on being prepared.

Father had taken his small son to church. He sat and listened very attentively without saying a word until the clergyman announced, "We shall now sing hymn two hundred and twenty-two. 'Ten thousand times ten thousand.' Two hundred and twenty-two."

The puzzled boy nudged his father. "Dad, we don't have to work this out, do we?"

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MOSQUE OF SAINT SOPHIA:

This Greatest Monument To Byzantine Art Cost 18 Millon Pounds To Build

"Saint Sophia, the patriarchal Cathedral off the Greek Christians of the Byzantine Empire and since 1453 the 'Aya Sophia' of the Moslem Turks, has recently started a new chapter in its history. The great church, built exactly fourteen hundred years ago by the Emperor Justinian, has been opened as a museum and a monument to Byzantine art. Prayer carpets and other Moslem features have been removed; but the church retains its dual personality, at the same time impressing upon the visitor the similarity of the architecture of the early Eastern Orthodox Church and the domed mosques of Islam.

If you have visited those plague spots of the Christian world where every likely column is the background for a display of religious bric-a-brac and every other man you meet has "services" to sell, it is a pleasant change to find in the cathedral church of Constantinople nothing worse than a ticket kiosk (eleven piastres entrance) and perhaps a score of rather artless guides, (writes Mr. Michael P. Langley in "John O'London's Weekly").

Saint Sophia, seized by the Moslem Turks at the fall of Byzantium in A.D. 1453, has, in its "divine wisdom", shed the two-fold mantle of faith and opened its historic doors—they are made of the wood of Noah's Ark!—to travellers cruising this summer in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean.

Turkey's attitude towards the greatest monument to Byzantine art has changed in recent years. Half a century ago the imams were only ready to let the infidel pass if sufficient backsheesh were forthcoming. Fifty years before that it was a difficult matter to enter a mosque at all, far less a Christian cathedral converted to the needs of Allah.

NO VISITORS ALLOWED

In 1836 Baron Rothschild was the only foreigner who had been granted a "firman" to visit all the mosques. Humbler visitors, such as Captain Frankland, were turned away and told to come back in the quieter hours of dawn. Those who did not take this hint found, as this literal-minded officer did, that the Moslems of that day were no less devout in the first hour of daylight than at the midnight festivals in the month of Ramadan, when the nave was lit with chandeliers bearing six thousand lamps.

So Captain Frankland was as unsuccessful in his attempts to see the interior of Saint Sophia as in his explorations, in the neghbourhood of the Sultan's Palace, of one building which attracted his attention. A sentry let him in, but he had got no farther than the courtyard when out rushed an aga. This high functionary seized a stick and belaboured the poor sentry's back. Captain Frankland feared that the treatment would be repeated upon himself and his friends. He had two pistols in readiness in his pocket, but the aga relented and put the trespassing "dogs" on their way.

Mosque Of St. Sophia: Interior View.

In such circumstances it was courageous of a certain Miss Pardoe to go sight-seeing in Saint Sophia in the disguise of a Turkish woman. She and her companion, a sympathetic young Turk, set out at a late hour one night in the early eighteen-thirties.

"I stained my eyebrows with some of the dye common in the harem", writes Miss Pardoe, "concealed my female attire beneath a magnificent pelisse, lined with sables which fastened from my chin to my feet. I pulled a fez low upon my brow; and, preceded by a servant with a lantern, attended by the Bey, and followed by the Kiara and pipe bearer, sallied forth on my adventurous errand!"

As they approached the mosque the Bey warned her: "Should you be discovered", he said, "and fail to make your escape on the instant, you will be torn to pieces". So it was with some trepidation that she shuffled into slippers, passed beneath the heavy curtain into the narthex of the mosque and stood for a moment in the shadow of the vaulting, which during recent restoration work, has been shown to be inlaid with some fine thousand-year-old Byzantine mosaics.

THE VAST INTERIOR

On entering the body of the church Miss Pardoe experienced that awe which numbs the critical faculties of most visitors to Saint Sophia always excepting Mark Twain, who declared it "the rustiest old barn in Christendom". She was held in astonishment at the massive proportions of the building. In the dim light she was unable to descry its outline, only conscious of the effect of the great central dome, lit by tiers of hanging lights and rising to a height of 184 feet.

The length and breadth of the body of the mosque (200 by 110 feet) was dotted with the kneeling figure of Moslems. They bent over the prayer carpets, laid diagonally across the floor to face Mecca. They were the successors to the vast throng who, one thousand years before, came to worship at the Christian altar. The voices of the men rose and fell —Oriental custom demanding the silence of women in a house of worship.

Yet Justinian the Great, the founder, introduced a choir of one hundred women into this church. They were part of the host of attendants who were kept on the proceeds of 11,000 shops the income of which was claimed for the needs of Saint Sophia. In the sixth century A.D. the staff attached to the church consisted of one hundred and fifty deacons, forty deaconesses, seventy sub-deacons, eighty presbyters, one hundred and sixty readers, seventy-five door-keepers, and a multitude of lesser officials.

COLUMNS OF PORPHYRY

On the occasion of her first visit Miss Pardoe did not venture far into the church. She did not go up to the galleries where, later in the century, travellers were solicited by imams who "drew from amid the folds of their garments thousands of gilt and coloured stones which they had torn away from the elaborately ornamented dome."

Here, in the upper storey of Saint Sophia, the women used to sit. It is recorded that they laughed and chattered throughout the services, though the presence among them of their Empress, whose balcony seat commanded a view of the Emperor and his male subjects below, was a sobering one.

Had Miss Pardoe, satisfied with the thrill of a glimpse of the forbidden interior, been less anxious to hurry on to repeat her success at the Mosque of Sultan Ahmed she might have seen many wonders.

Among the hundred and seven columns brought to Byzantium from all corners of the known world were eight of prophyry. These, we are told by E. A. Grosvenor ('Constantinople', Vol. II), once stood in the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek and were sent to Justinian by a Roman lady, the patrician Marcia. The capital surmounting the south-westernmost of these columns bears the inscription: "Year of the World 6042, 12th of the Indiction". Since the Greeks believed the world to have been 5,508 years old at the birth of Christ. it follows that this pillar was erected in A.D. 534. Here, then, is corroborating evidence of the activity of 10,000 masons and plasterers whom Justinian set to work almost exactly fourteen hundred years ago.

SOME SECRETS OF CONSTRUCTION.

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(Continued on page 27.)

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About Studios And Stars

Indian Studio Notes

BRADHA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA).

This concern which has already earned country-wide fame by producing for the first time a full length Bengali comedy talkie, will, we understand, take up a well-known "Crook-Drama" for their next production. We hope to publish full particulars of this picture, next week.

Director Jyotish Banerjee who has lately gone to Darjeeling to recoup his health, is expected to take up his next picture, immediately after his return from the hills. It is understood that Miss Kanan Bala will again feature as the heroine in Radhas' next Bengali talkie, supported by a galaxy of stars, to be picked up only from first-class players. "Daksha-Yagna." Hindi version, of this epoch-making picture has met with rousing reception during its first release at the Majestic Talkies, Bombay and is running for the Third week to packed houses at the same place. We understand, it will be shortly released at the New Cinema, Calcutta, and other important centres.

This picture, will also be very shortly released in one of the best talkie-houses at Dacca.

OTHER RADHA PICTURES.

Their Telugu mythological picture "Bhakta Kuchela" is complete and will be for the first time released at Vizagapatam by the first week of next month. The Tamil talkie "Sirutonda" is now passing through the final stages of editing. Director Sethi's "Thunderbolt" is making excellent progress. The Urdu "Wamaq-Ezra", which is now complete is also expected to be shortly released in different towns in India. Screen and the treatment, both dramatic and technical is said to be of a very high order.

NEW INDIA FILMS LTD.

New India Films Ltd. the Editing of "Blood Feud or Joshe Intiqam" which is the 3rd venture of this concern, and is directed by Mr. Profulla Roy with a real heman stuff—namely, Prithviraj, B. A. Jagdish, B. A. Hiralal, Yakub, Lala, Tandon, Miss Kamla, Miss Kamla Devi and other imminent artists in the leading roles, is now complete.

The rehearsal of their next picture will start as soon as Director Profulla Roy arrives at Lahore from Calcutta.

EMPIRE TALKIE DISTRIBUTORS.

Bharat Laxmi's (Calcutta) social picture "Pavitra-Leelavati" in Hindi is awaiting release at Majestic (Bombay) and other important centres of the country. Artistes of all India fame as Miss Patience Cooper, Miss Kajjan and Miss Rosy have taken part.

ADARSSHA CHITRA (LTD.).

Their historical picture "Dhuwan-Dhar" in Hindi, produced at an enormous cost and is awaiting release at Krishna (Bombay) and other important centres of the country. Dances by Kumari Asha Ojha, are introduced in this picture, with best musical effects. The leading roles are taken by Mrs. Leela Chitnis, B.A., Mr. Bhargava, B.A., LL.B., Prof. Banerji, M.A., comedian Palsikar, Gaya Prasad, M.Sc., Dube, B.A., LL.B. and others. The story is from the pen of Seth. Govind Das, M. L. A., Scienerio and Dialogues by Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Misra, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. N. N. Sil, B.A., LL.B., is responsible for settings, Mr. Ambalal Patel handles the camera.

SARASWATI CINETONE (POONA).

They are busy with a mytholo-

SIKANDER CINETONE (POONA).

Farebi-Ki-Jal", a thrilling stunt picture depicting every day life, is nearing completion.

MENAKA PICTURES.

Their second picture "Katl-E-Am" with Swami Sandow, Azurie Dance, Baburao Manirekar, Miss, Prema and comedian Dinker Kamanna, is having finishing touches.

PRABHAT.

The Maharathi version of "Chandrasena" is awaiting release.

PRABHAT STUDIO.

After three months of careful and laborious rehearsals the shooting of the Bal-Gandharva Prabhat Pictures has commenced. The theme dressed up in a social garb, suggests, explains, and solves the most vital problem with which our society is confronted.

The Dialogues and Songs in Hindi have been written by Pandit Narottam Prasad Vyas, a writer of great repute.

The leading roles go to renowned artistes like Bal-Gandharva, Mr. K. Narain Kale, Chandramohan, Buwasahib, and Miss Ratnaprabha. The debut of a new girl-star "Vasanti" will be one of the mainstay of the picture.

The title is "Mahatma."

IMPERIAL STUDIOS.

Miss Aenid Levey has all the qualities for a good star to judge by the rushes of Premier Film's "Sundari". Miss Levey has thrown herself into her part with a feeling for beauty. As an acrobatic dancer who gave command performances before the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, Miss Levey will be remembered as "Carietta" by Europeans in Mussourie, Simla and other Northern cities. Recently Miss Levey returned from a very successful tour of Europe where she appeared as an Indian "classical" dancer under the name of Kamlesh Kumari—and was "booked" by Premier Films to star for them. Premier Films who have studios in Dadar have emerged under the parental chaperonage of the Imperial Film Company.

Among the coming Imperial productions special note might be made of Sulochana—Imperial Classics "Anarkali" and "Pujarani" with D. Billimoria, Jamshedji and others.

One of the notable Premier productions (through Imperial) coming will be "Sundari" or "Song of Love" starring the new and exquisite Sarojini of continental allure. A famous Indian Singer appears as the Blind Singer of the story (which is the creation of the talented young writer, Mr. Aspandiar Irani) in a great role. There is also rapid dramatic action and sequences of acting by Sarojini, Gaznavi and Chemist. Mr. Homi Master, the well-known Imperial Director, has in hand a new social drama, "Niya Jamana" which will deal with modern problems.

Again "Imperial" has led in this matter of taking a topical short of the Quetta 'Quake Aftermath.

Meanwhile "Imperial", thanks to its reputation in this topical producing side-line, won ahead as usual. A command came from H. E. the Viceroy himself and Mr. R. C. N. Broacha, general manager and a cameraman arrived at the heart of the devastated areas at Quetta. The first available authentic record of the great Quetta Disaster was made. The film has been synchronised with a vivid running commentary written and spoken by qualified commentators and is now being shown at the Roxy in Bombay. The entire proceeds of this film from its All-India distribution will be given to the Quake Relief Funds.

"Dhuvan Dhar"—At the Krishna.

Bhavnani Productions

Mr. Bhavnani who has so successfully produced and directed so many silent and talkie films, the best known being Vasantsena, Afzal, Rangila Rajput, Shanekhuda, the "Mill" and "Navjivan," will now produce on his own, entirely independently. His forthcoming pictures will be known as Bhavnani Productions. The shooting of his first picture "Bridegrooms Wanted" has gone on with amazingly rapid speed, as full rehearsals were taken for a long time before beginning its shooting, and within about a fortnight this picture will be ready for release. The theme is quite novel and entirely different. It enters a new field and will present for the first time to the Indian public a musical extravaganza with a rippling comedy running throughout. Great care has been taken to bring in new and funny costumes. Quite a large number of humorous sequences, with sprightly dialogue is the striking feature of this novel type of comedy. Mr. Bhavnani who has time and again discovered new Italents is once more bringing to light a unique comedian who tilts the scale at 300 lbs. only, and in spite of his being a double graduate and a coming Ph.D. he possesses such a sense of humour that his expressions, and also his gait and gestures, though quite natural with him have so often set his co-workers on the set laughing, just when shooting was on, and so such scenes had to be retaken. This comedian Mr. Fatty Prasad (that's his screen name) is likely to carry the honours in this picture, though the hearoine Nargis, the hero Mr. Vijaya Kumar, B.A., and the supporting cast, chief of them being Mr. Nayampally, the well-known wizard of weird makeups, Mr. Parasher, Sharifa and Zebu, a new singing star, each give a very creditable performance. Another find of Mr. Bhavnani is Mr. Ganpat Singh Dewasker, a well-known and talented musician from Central India, as the music director. He with Mr. Walter Kauffman, the brilliant European composer, who has made such a success of incidental music in the "Mill" and "Navjivan" combine to produce the most original music for this picture.

Mr. Bhavnani, has decided to produce full reel cartoons one after another and for this purpose he has secured the services of an expert cartoon specialist Mr. Bodo Gutschwager, who has worked in the famous Ufa studios, Germany. Under this cartoon specialist is a band of eight artists, whole time doing this work, and these cartoons as they will have as the chief character, a monkey, will be known as "Lafanga Langoor" cartoons on Monkey Brand.

CHARLES RUGGLES TELLS HOW TO AVOID QUARRELS

"There have been so many one-punch battles in Hollywood of late that a man never knows where his next black eye is coming from, says Charlie Ruggles, Paramount comedian.

"One thing I notice, when a citien of Hollywood takes offence at a little mild pranking, he always has a friend standing near who comes rushing over with fire in his eye. As I am not a chap that likes to tangle with every passing person who wishes to punch me to pieces—being somewhat snooty in that respect—I usually draw off and consider the situation a bit.

"I have one course of action that is very helpful. If you find yourself up against somebody who wants to fetch you one on the nose, here's what to do. As his best friend comes running over, drop the discussion you're engaged in and start a fresh argument with the chap who has just joined the fray. Ask him angrily: 'What are you butting in for?' One word will lead to another, and when you see that you can no longer avoid a jam, hit the newcomer one where it will not kill or maim.

"This will naturally amaze all concerned, and the one who started the brawl will be so solicitous for his friend that he will forget for a moment to be sore.

"That's where you take hold of the situation.

"Help pick the fallen warrior off the floor. If a ltle nosebleed has resulted from your well-timed right cross, apply your handkerchief to the spot. Murmur apologetic somethings in the poor fellows' ear. Make yourself such a good guy that, by the time the excitement is over, you and the other two parties are all feeling sorry and are all good friends.

"Roughnecks of the old school tell me that this is always a very good 'out' and sound psychology.

"There is always the possibility, however, that when you haul off to sock, the other two boys will decide to do likewise.

"In that event, I have just one word of advice:

"Run."

DEMILLE DIRECTS FORMER DIRECTORS

"Director of directors" is no idle high-flown term when applied to Cecil B. DeMille.

Taking more or less minor roles in the spectacle film, "The Crusades," which DeMille is megaphoning for Paramount, are five former directors.

They are Philo McCullough, King Baggot, Alan Hale, Stuart Holmes, and Harry Myers.

King Baggot was one of the first actor-directors in pictures, having taken over directing his own films after establishing himself as a star.

Philo McCullough and Stuart Holmes were outstanding romantic "heavies" for a decade, and then turned their talents to telling others how to behave before the lens.

Alan Hale was a director for the old DeMille studio but hankered to return to acting and has a fatter role in "The Crusades" than any of his former directorial confreres. He will also make his debut as a cinema baritone in this film, having demonstrated a rich clear singing voice in recent tests.

Harry Myers, best remembered for his performances as the eccentric millionaire in Charlie Chaplin's "City Lights," had his own producing unit at Jacksonville, Fla., 20 years ago. The company was financed and operated by Myers and his wife, RSosemary Theby—the "Garbo" of the day. It was known as the Myers-Theby Comedy and specialized in domestic comedies.

Kumari Indira Devi, "Wamaq & Ezra" a forthcoming (Radha Film) release.

TOLSTOY'S ANNA KARENINA

"Human" Constance Collier

Will Constance Collier succed to the throne vacated by Marie Dressler?

The question—rather a foolish one—seems to be asked wenever an actress who has reached middle-age makes a hit in any sort of screen character.

Great actresses do not "succeed" each other. They are irreplaceable.

In one sense, however, a similarity does exist between these two remarkable women, though it would only be noticed, perhaps, by one like myself, who had known them both.

As a human being, Constance Collier resembles Marie Dressler very closely. She has the same wonderful humanity and gift for friendship that caused Marie to be known—quite truthfully—as the best-loved woman in Hollywood. Just as Marie did, she seems able to throw all her own cares and worries away in order to take over those of other people. She helped me more than I can say in the early stages of my own career, and I know that she has done the same for many others—a fact which may account in part for her possession of more friends, probably, than any other living actress.

CHARM IN ACTING.

In so far as her human charm and understanding influence her acting—and they do affect it very importantly, because these qualities "get across" in an almost indefinable way and cannot be simulated—Constance may, again, be likened to Marie; but there the comparison ceases. As performers, they are poles apart. Though Constance is amazingly versatile, I cannot imagine her in a low-comedy part. Her air of a thoroughbred racehorse would belie her.

When I heard that Constance had made a great success in her first talkie, I was not in the least surprised, because she has so many attributes that her success is almost inevitable. To her wonderful voice and face, and her magical charm, must be added her vast experience.

She was born and bred in the theatre. Her Portuguese grandmother brought one of the first ballets to England—to the Alhambra—and both her parents were "theatricals." She, herself, made her first appearance at the age of three, as Peaseblossom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

She has written and produced plays as well as acted in them. I heard the other day that M.G.M. had accepted a screen-play from her. Again, I was not surprised. There is nothing connected with the theatre she cannot do.

Constance started film work as long ago as 1915, when she went to Hollywood to play Lady Macbeth in a film of "Macbeth" with Sir Herbert Tree. (She has written an amusing account of this experience in her delightful book of memoirs, "Harlequinade," in which she tells how she was nearly burned alive while watching the production of the realistic fire scenes of 'Intolerance,' and how, by introducing Charlie Chaplin to Douglas Fairbanks, she was "the unconscious foundation stone" of the United Artists Corporation.)

Her first British film, I think, was 'The Bohemian Girl,' made in 1922, when I appeared with her in a cast which also included Ellen Terry, Gladys Cooper and Aubrey Smith. I remember redressing her hair for her in a youthful style to mark an interval of ten years between the prologue and the rest of the story.

Age has never been a problem to Constance, who is one of the immortals. As Aunt Melissa in 'Shadow of Doubt' she plays a woman considerably older than herself; but she can play much younger women just as magnificently.

PARTS SHE MIGHT PLAY

Her range is, in fact, so wide (she has played everything on the stage from Shakespeare to Somerset Maugham) that it is difficult to suggest any line in which she might specialise. To do justice to her astonishing elasticity of temperament, I think she ought to do tragedy and comedy alternately. I should like to see her as the Queen in a screen version of "Hamlet," and as Hecuba in a film of "The Trojan Women." And also in modern, worldly-wise parts in which her tremendous sense of humour (especially about herself) would be brought out. There is a part in my own play, "Fresh Fields", to be produced in New York in September, that I should very much like her to play.

But you cannot pin Constance down to any one kind of part. She would never be "typed." Besides, she is too progressively minded to be satisfied. She is insatiably interested in everything that is new, and, indeed, often ahead of the times in her ideas and opinions.

As Constance herself has said: "I suppose I shall always be a bit sentimental, and that is the only old-fashioned thing about me."

Gul Hamid and Sultana in "Step Mother" another release soon expected from the East India.

Books And Their Writers

LATEST FICTION

THE CAPSULE MYSTERY. By E. Charles Vivian. Ward Lock & Co. Price 3/6 net.

"The Capsule Mystery" is a very clever and entertaining story. Mr. Vivian is a specialist in this line and for a nominal sum he caters to your hobby, which is detective fiction. Mrs. Sinclair, a sleeping partner in a beauty salon in the inevitable Bond Street, dies on the doorway of Aland's Room due to cyanide poisoning. Aland, suffering from a slight cold, had kissed her a few minutes before —she was afraid of infection—a few hundred seconds before her death. Poor Aland gave her the capsule containing cyanide. She was forty and growing undesirable. Aland was in love with another girl in his establishment. Aland had a past, but Aland had genius in his line—he was a beauty—specialist. "We buy," he says. "Thames mud at thirty shillings a load, and sell it at a guinea a four ounce jar." We use mud in this country as a substitute for soap, but for lack of such ability to commercialise it we do not sell it at "a guinea a four ounce jar." He seems to know women "ninety-five per cent. of whom are fools." He improvises on their weaknesses and has a way with them. Mr. E. Charles Vivian has added another interesting detective story to this sort of fiction.

R. V.

FIVE SILVER BUDDHAS. By Harry Stephen Keeler. (Ward Lock Co., Ltd., London.)

The above is one of the several complicated but clever mystery stories written by Keeler, who is one of the very few mystery story writers whose books keep up one's interest to the end.

In his present book Keeler, as in some of his previous books, begins with a Curio Shop, in one of the famous cities in America. Five Silver Buddhas, which were manufactured in China during the sixth or the seventh century, are auctioned. Four of those who buy these curios meet with ill luck and ultimately death, although the Buddhas are supposed to bring luck to their owner. The fifth, which is bought by Penn Harding, a journalist, is the figure round which is woven the mystery story about the missing formula about the manufacture of a special kind of steel which would revolutionise the shipping industry. Mr. Edgecoomb, the owner of the formula and an American millionaire, accuses Harding of stealing the formula. Nova Edgecoomb, who is madly in love with Harding, does not believe the allegation. In the end it turns out to be a big plot laid by the Japanese Secret Service who want to obtain possession of the formula. The attempt to convey the formula to Japan is frustrated by Harding with the help of a British secret service officer, who coolly sends the recovered formula to England. Harding is exonerated, Edgecoomb is pleased and Nova is allowed to marry Harding.

A. S. E.

THE CRIME CLUB BOOK OF THE MONTH:—Three Act Tragedy. By Agatha Christie.

Mrs. Christie is a brilliant and lively writer; that unerring instinct of a woman which sees through things and reduces that experience into a phrase is obvious on every page. It is the Crime Club Book of the Month, with Mons. Hercule Poirot in the chief role. There is a crime in every act. If you are interested in detective puzzles, where the pawns are human beings and not mere mechanical material for clever display of a detective showman, you can't avoid reading Mrs. Christie. The people seem to be more alive than in other detective fiction, they move, have outlines. Mons. Hercule Poirot, who speaks broken English as an asset and who has a keen logical mind, solves the mystery with his usual bonhomie.

R. V.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

It is a matter for regret that with the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement, the Swadeshi movement should have receded into the background. The contrary should have been the case, for the services of national workers now no longer required for Civil Disobedience could well have been diverted to the promotion of a vigorous Swadeshi compaign all over the country. No doubt, the All India Village Industries Asociation has attracted to itself quite a considerable body of workers who were previously interesting themselves in Swadeshi propaganda, but it cannot absorb in the immediate future, all the energies now released for constructive work. That there still is ample scope for Swadeshi propaganda is evident from the fact that we continue to import large quantities of foreign goods the like of which are produced in our own country, and that in the year 1934-35 the imports of cotton cloth rose to 943 million yards as against 795 million yards in the previous year. Imports of other manufactuerd articles also increased during the year and were valued at Rs. 132.25 crores, as compared with Rs. 115.36 crores in the previous year. Unless, therefore, Swadeshi workers make the public realise that the need for buying Indian is as insistent as ever, we may well find that the ground that was won by the devoted services of a host of selfless workers during the last quinquennium may soon be lost for good.

From this point of view it is encouraging to find that there are actively functioning Swadeshi organisations at any rate. in some parts of the country. Foremost among these is the United Provinces Swadeshi Sangh, Allahabad, which has recently published a small brochure on Village Industries in the United Provinces. A body affiliated to this provincial organization. the Lucknow Swadeshi League, is responsible for an equally valuable publication. "The Swadeshi Annual, 1935" issued by the students' section of the League represents a most useful contribution to the literature of the Swadeshi movements, especially welcome at a time like the present when Swadeshi propaganda stands sorely in need of a stimulus. The Annual contains thirty independent articles by some of the leading men in Indian public life and the editors are particularly fortunate in having secured messages from Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mahatmaji's message recalls to students their duty to the villages that constitute the wealth and the poverty of India and he calls upon students to achieve cent. per cent. Swadeshi by accustoming themselves to depend more and more upon the villages for the supply of their daily needs other than books of study. Mr. G. C. Kumarappa and Acharya Kripalani expound the significance of the movement for the reorganization of village industries embarked upon by Mahatma Gandhi, while Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala stands out for a Swadeshi programme on the lines of the Five Years Plan embarked upon in Russia. A wide gulf apparently lies between Mr. Saklatwala and the promoters of the All-India Village Industries Association, but both have one common ground. To both Swadeshi is of value only in so far as it will make the nation economically self-contained and strong Swadeshi propagandists would do well to hold on to these lines and mutual agreement rather than dwell on the points of difference. Then alone will true Swadeshi prosper in the country, deriving this strength from the enrichment of the toilers in fields and factories, the provision for these workers of healthy conditions of life and work and the elimination of the element of profit-making from all production and distribution.

V. L. M.

Rajkumar Man Singhji, Bar-at-Law, of Banera (Rajputana) who is a lover of art and literature, has generously consented to award a prize of Rs. 251 every year for ten years to come to the author of the best literary production in Hindi from Rajputana and Central India. The prize will be given alternately to the best work in Hindi from Rajputana in one year and to the best author in Hindi from Central India in another year.

FRIENDSHIP

TALES OF FRIENDSHIP: By D. C. Sharma, Oxford University Press.

Friendship is a rare thing. You have to go far to seek it. You cannot love your neighbour as yourself. The man who has a genius for adjustments and compromises has some chance of being your friend. In these beautiful stories told in simple language Prof. Sharma has given us some classic examples of friendship. Krishna and Sudama, The Goodness of Vidur, and Mahomed and Abu Bakr. It would be an ideal companion reader for the Fourth Standard pupils, at least it should be in the library of every school.

R. V.

"Joseph Conrad and his Circle," by Jessie Conrad is not only a biography of the writer by his wife but describes the many friends whom he met, and claims to be the most authoritative record of his life yet published..

GUJERATI LITERATURE

TRAVELS IN CHINA AND JAPAN, by Kshiti Mohan Sen, published by Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price As. 8.

This is a translation in Gujarati of the account of travels in China and Japan written originally in Bengali by Mr. Kshiti Mohan Sen of Dr. Tagore's Shantiniketan. Both being essentially agricultural lands, there is much in common between India and China. The book makes interesting reading.

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SITA, by Nanabhai, published by Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Price As. 4.

Mr. Nanabhai of Shri Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan of Bhavnagar has narrated the story of Sita in the form of a dialogue in very simple Gujarati especially for the benefit of children and school going boys. Sita's is the most inspiring character in the epic story of Ramayana and in this short biography the author has tried to place before the readers all the salient features of her character.

* * * *

FROM THE BED OF ARROWS, by Nanabhai, published by Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Price As. 6.

This book of Nanabhai contains the advice given by Bhishma to Yudhishtara and his brothers on politics and religion.

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NILPANKHI, published by Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Price As. 4.

This is a free translation by Mr. Dilip Kothari of the famous book "Blue Bird" by Maurice Maeterlink. It makes a choice reading for school boys.

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GANGOTRI, by Umashankar Joshi, published by M. S. Bhatt, Baroda. Price Rs. 1-8.

This is a collection of poems written by the author, which appeared in different Gujarati magazines during the last four years. Mr. Joshi has selected commonplace subjects such as "A Beggar", "A Tear", "Mother" for his themes and has presented them in an attractive form.

"INSURANCE EXAMINER"

There was certainly room for another Insurance journal especially in northern India and as such the "Insurance Examiner," a new monthly review from Delhi, has made a welcome appearance. The first issue contains some worthwhile contributions, by the editor and others which cover quite a large field of Insurance activity in India. Such articiles as 'Insurance and the Small Man' and Insurance Legislation" are sure to interest the general public. The yearly subscription is Rs. 5.

To sail from Hong-Kong to Portsmouth in a home-built twenty-two-ton sailing ship is not everyone's idea of amusement. At the end of May, 1933, however, five optimistic young naval officers set sail with this intention, and the result, The Voyage of the Taimo-Shan, by Martin Sherwood, R.N. is very good entertainment. Their route, a novel one, took them from Hong-Kong to Yokohama, from there past the Aleutian Islands to Alaska, and ultimately down the American coast and through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic.

(Continued on page 20.)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

BOMBAY LACKS EVERYTHING—EXCEPT PONTIFFS AND PAYMASTERS—EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC INTEREST—"INDIAN ART AND LETTERS"—INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS—SYT. TALIM REPAIRS "TRIMURTI"—THE BISHOP VISITS—THE SCHOOL OF ART—PROFULLA GHOSE GLORIFIES—ANCIENT ARTS.

For intellecual prominence and even leadership there is just one and only qualification which this city invariably and universally recognises. You must know nothing of what actually happens in the intellectual, art or cultural world in the city. And, what you do not know does not, of course, count. If only you cultivate the requisite smart air and degree of scorn towards ideas, activities and achievements you do not know and would not care to know you have the passport to those charming parlours where taste no less than judgment are obviously and crudely second-hand. These charming people lay down the laws exactly, as they have been finally laid down for them. And, they weave high-strung fantasies and myths and legends about—Bombay only to be in strict and respectable conformity with the tabloid wisdom they obtain from abroad.

LONDON GOSSIP

Such indisputably progressive and reconstructing efforts as, for example, recorded in the current issue of the "Indian Art And Letters" or in the "Journal of the Indian Institute of Architects" is, according to the alpproved fetish, in the city insignificant beside the gossip from jaded London correspondents about the little Indian colonials who in season assemble for festive occasions in Great Britain. Their sunshine activities lost only for a spell. To the "illustrious body of critics" which assembled at a press luncheon given at the time of the Modern Indian Art Exhibition in London, Mr. John de la Vallette, Vice-Chairman of the India Society addressed the following published in the current number of the "Indian Art and Letters," he said he sympathised with the critics in the difficulty of their task "especially in view of the great importance which will be attached to everything which you will say . . . As for the responsibility which you bear in passing judgment, it is accentuated by the fact that Indian artists are rarely afforded a chance to have their achievements judged by independent critics not already intimately acquainted with, and perhaps biased by, certain specific currents in Indian art. I believe that what Indian artists need before all else is sound criticism; criticism which will be neither warped by preconceived European notions nor, as is sometimes the case in India, by equally biased nationalistic conceptions."

OPPORTUNE CANDOUR

The result of the judgment of these critics has been already examined in these columns. But, it is instructive to note the cause of the "importance" and "responsibility" attached to their utterances. I am glad that Mr. John de la Valette has with opportune candour placed his finger on the weakest sport. It is, of course, no tribute to those in this country who have been for thirty years and more broadcasting their art "renaissance" to be told that Indian artists need, before all else "Sound criticism" and that they are "rarely afforded a chance to have their achievements judged by independent critics." However, unpleasant the truth, it remains the truth.

STRAY CORRESPONDENTS

We are still content or perhaps more than content, or permit the shaping of the destiny of our artists and our future in art at the hands of stray correspondents of social gossip, not seldom by judgment, gratuitous of course, from "news" agencies, and by those whose clever writing is not too obvious to hide their novitiate. It is this fraternity which acts the pontiff to Bombay. It is this fraternity which proclaims with a weary ignorant monotony, the complete non-existence of art, education and culture in Bombay. And, strange and incredible and ironic as it may seem, it is Bombay that is expected to maintain its national "prestige" when the lists for funds happen to be prominently displayed or formulated in news windows and scare head-lines! It is time that those who pretend to speak about Bombay or are presumably representative of intellectual or cultural currents in the city helped to evolve public interest in art and culture from its present childish stage of vicarious if ingenious enthusiasm. The current number of the "Journal of the Indian Institute of Architects" the slow, steady and "entirely unspectacular" effort which has brought, modern Indian architecture as a practicable proposition and modern Indian architects as compeent to explore the modern possibilities, both in design and structure, of the traditional heritage in architecture.

The re-fashioning of the monastery at Whalkeswar, the new Parsi Agiari at Colaba, the "Lesser Architecture In Bombay," and, finally, the reference to the working of the architectural library and of the Institute must make it obvious even in the usually dense mental atmosphere the extent, character, and scope of the 'entirely unspectacular" efforts in architectural reconstruction in the city.

THE SOLITARY SCHOOL

Bombay has not only the one solitary school in India of archiecture where systematic instruction is offered where students from all area between the Punjab and Ceylon from Calcutta to Gujarat seek practical training; the city possesses a full-fledged Institute o. Architects, an architectural magazine and, not the least important a technical library of architectural books unknown and yet unthought of even in any other part of the country. And, above every thing else, the work of Indian architects, some of the examples could be seen in the Institutes periodical, have thrown in practice a challenge go the high-sounding precepts with which the city is usually showered by those who are presumably enlightened—in sober fact entirely uninformed.

BISHOP'S VISIT

The Bishop of Bombay and Miss Aclaud visited the School of Art this week. They were delighted with the work of the students and expressed their keen interest in art activities which centred around the School.

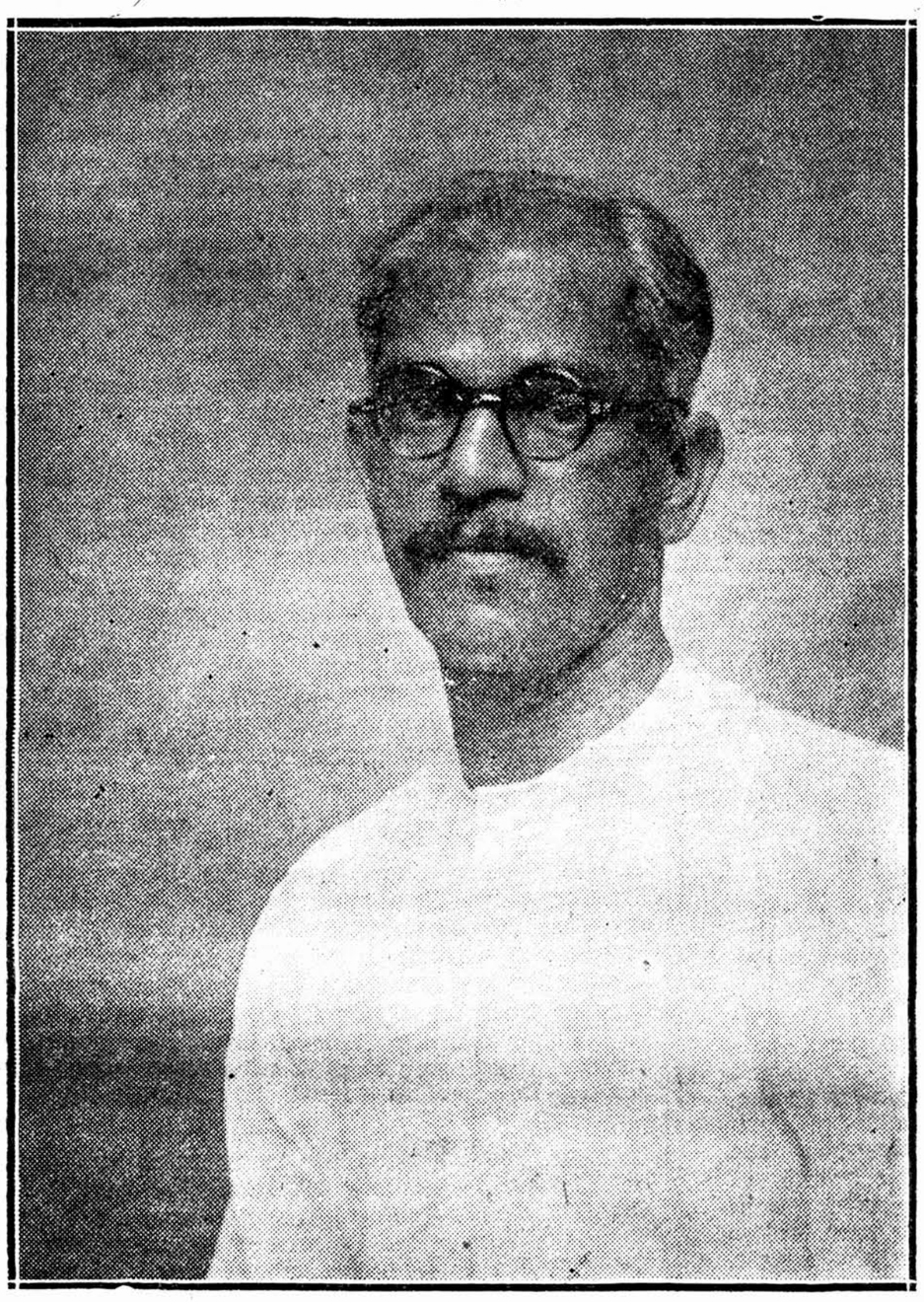
TALIM REPAIRS "TRIMURTI"

Sjt. B. V. Talim, has, it has been reporter repaired the damage to the "Trimurti" at Elephanta. The The Archaeological Department could not have selected a better sculptor for the difficult task. Messrs. Vats and Sen who represent locally the Department may be congratulated for their right choice, and the requisite protection to the "Trimurti." It is to be hoped, however, that they would draw the attention of the higher authorities in the Department to the many sculptures in Elephanta and other caves in Western India which require similar protection from further damage.

ANCIENT GLORIES

Dr. Profulla Ghose has, like Syts. Kumarappa and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, once again referred to the once-glorious and prosperous village, self-sufficient in all its arts and craftes." Like them he used arts and crafts as a sufficiently vague and good pretext for the Village Industries Association. Like them he failed to supplement it with information as to the precise nature of reconstructive endeavours in arts and crafts the Village Industries Association has been executing or thinking of executing. Instead, he supplemented for the distinguished audience of South Indians gathered at Matunga the outworn and odious myth that "Bombay was the greatest place of exploitation." My socialist friends who describe propagandists like Syt. Ghosh as romanticists will find more than justification and less than common sense in Syt. Ghosh's speech which at this late date continues to indulge in the cheap contrasts between urban and rural life.

TALIM REPAIRS "TRIMURTI"



Syt. B. V. Talim, the talented sculptor of all India fame was selected by the Archaeological Department to repair the "Trimurti at Elephanta recently damaged. Mr. Talim has repaired it and thus earned the tribute and gratitude of all the lovers of this ancient immortal art treasure of this country.

THEY SUCCEEDED

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"The Charm No. 3 received from you in June last year has benefitted me immensely." (Sd.) K. S. SWAMY, M.A.L.T., D.S., Inspector of Schools, Dehra Dun.

"Business side also looked very bright and I hope to surmount the difficulty through it. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your personal favour and though you are miles away from me I feel that heavenly assurance and fatherly hand is guiding me in my delicate time; the more I pour forth the praises, the more I feel that I am indebted to you for this. I like the word Friend you have used for me. May the Almighty bless you and your work in helping the humanity in distress. This I consider to be the most glorious work of all. I shall always pray for your long life and work and not forget to keep in touch with you." (Sd.) Dr. I. D. J. Moon, M.D., etc., Ghutkala Talav, Chanda C. P. 30-4-35.

"I am an old devotee of your Charm. I secured your Navarozi Charm No. 3 in 1932 and it did me good. Since then I have every betterment. Your Charm seems to be removing all evil spirits. I am attaining honours every year and have got better prospects. Twice I was confronted by notorious dacoits and fired at but both times I was saved. Please send me Special Habibi Charm." (Sd.) AULAD AHMAD, Station Officer, P. S. Kaimganj. Dist. Farrukhabad, U. P. 4-3-35.

"I used No. 2 Charm for a year, of course, throughout the year, the officers liked me and I was in the good books of the officers. The very officer who transferred me to a bad place situated in the middle of the forests changed his opinion and transferred me again to better place. The Charm did me good." (Sd.) A. VENKATESWARLU, Sub-Inspector of Police, Rajam, Vizagapatam.

"Last year I had a Charm from you and it did me good. I was able to clear off the difficulties I was then in. Please send me per V. P. P. your Navarozi Charm No. 3 priced at Rs. 25 with the Special Prayers." (Sd.) Dr. R. B. LAL, M.B., F.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Oudh.

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PIN-TABLE CRAZE SPREADS IN ENGLAND

The pin-table craze has reached vast proportions in Britain.

It is only three years since it began. Now it is estimated that there are 250,000 tables, says the "Sunday Express."

It is estimated that eighteen million pennies go into the ables every week—£75,000.

The "pin" table is an elaboration of bagatelle. The machines cost between £10 and £15 each. They are installed in clubs, ealons, and public houses on profit-sharing terms.

The pin table, like the fruit machine is an American export.

£75,000 A Week Spent On 250,000 Boards

The machines have found their way into taverns in the remotest rural areas, while in the towns garages and other premises have been converted into pin table saloons.

There are approximately 100 of these saloons in London.

OWNS 40 MACHINES

A City dairyman with a large milk round has established also a pin-table round. He owns forty machines and has installed them on a fifty-fifty basis in various parts of London.

Each machine earns him an average of £1 10s. a week. His expenses include the running of a motor-car and mechanics' charges for maintenance.

Bent coins frequently put the tables out of action.

One firm employs 200 mechanics, who are sent to all parts of the country on maintenance work.

New types of tables are being introduced every few months. There are at present fifty different types.

A young man, driving a roadster with the top down, passed a country school house just as classes were being dismissed for the day. Several small children seemed to be going his way, so he asked them to ride with him.

As they climbed in, a small tot exclaimed. "This is the first time I ever rode in a bare-headed car."

A SHORTY STORY

HANGED

BY
Miss Berta De Menezes Braganza

A woman came running to the village of C—by the railroad, her hair dishevelled, stumbling as she ran; she screamed and cried hysterically. She was soon recognised as the mat-weaver who lived alone with her daughter on the big plain beyond the springs. A crowd gathered round her, trying in vain to get her to say what had happened. But all she did was to mumble something incomprehensible about her daughter. Some misfortune must have befallen the girl.

Several people accompanied her back home and there they fell on the horrible sight: In a room, almost dark and lighted only by a faint light filtering through the spaces in the tiles of the roof, a man was hanging by a rope from the beam dead, his wild eyes protruding from their sockets, his mouth open as though gasping for breath. He was dressed in a brown coat and a white dhoti. A black velvet cap had fallen from his head and lay on the ground. Beneath him, a girl lay unconscious and apparently almost dead, a dirty red rag tied tightly round her mouth, her hands bound behind her back, her feet tied together.

Two men ran back to the village to inform the village authorities. Immediately the news of the mysterious murder spread all over the place and before long the most populous parts of the village were almost deserted. Even the numerous taverns were empty—the tavern keepers yawning at their counters and patiently awaiting their customers, thinking deprecatingly of the losses such unusual happenings brought them.

Tho whole atmosphere had something tragic about it. The horizon was a fiery gold and reflected its sombre effect on the whole surrounding country; the dusty brick-coloured roads, the trees, the dry grass and even men, all diffused a saffron tint. The sun looked as if it was sinking just between the railway lines; they too reflected its flaming colour on their shiny surface and the white pebbles on which they rested took on a delicate yellowish pink shade. Only the distant range of mountains and the sky were a clear blue, contrasting and producing a colourful effect.

Emerging from the dark grove of tall trees surrounding the springs came groups of people excited by the strange news, curious to know and see, they walked hurriedly in the direction of the vast dreary plain on which stood the lonely mud hut.

The hut was crowded and from a distance could be heard the buzz and hubbub of voices. In groups, in the small entrance and on the threshing floor, men and women talked and gesticulated excitedly, making all sorts of comments and suppositions. Here and there, old women squatting on their haunches sighed incessantly. People were continually coming and going in all directions.

The local authorities had arrived. The skinny, gold-spectacled, young but old-looking doctor was attending to the unconscious girl with the mother and several other women fussing about making all sorts of suggestions which he gratefully accepted. The village administrator and the police officer were scribbling something down on a piece of paper, standing by the dead body of the hanged man, now recognised to the surprise of all as the village-goldsmith. When the body was carried outside to be handed over to the deceased's family who had already heard the news and come weeping to take it, it was noticed that the man had something in his pockets and a whole set of newly-made gold ornaments were discovered bulging out of them. Many people attested to the truth of the mat-weaver's statement that these jewels belonged to her, that she had had them recently made to be given as dowry for her daughter who was shortly to be married. The administrator, a dark man of medium height with a bushy black beard, broad yellow teeth and swollen eyes and a squeaky voice, dressed in a white suit with gold buttons and brown canvass shoes, however, said nothing. He just thrust the jewels into his own pocket and walked off, his feet pointing sideways, swinging a cane. With him, went also the police officer, a hunch-backed bandy-legged fellow dressed in a khaki uniform with a leather belt, and a sword dangling at his side.

Everyone was puzzled. Who hanged the goldsmith? How did the jewels come to be in his pockets? Why did not the murderer who killed him take them? Such were the questions that came from all and none could answer. They anxiously hoped that the girl would soon come to herself and clear the mystery. But there was no sign of the girl regaining consciousness and it was already getting dark.

Their curiosity unsatisfied, disappointed, the people began to disperse, only two women remaining with the mat-weaver to look after the girl.

Next morning, however, news went from month to month that the girl had regained consciousness and had related how the whole affair had come to pass.

She explained that her mother, as there was no demand for mats in this village, had gone to sell them in another distant one from where, she told her, she would only be back the following day.

The girl was left all alone as she had often been before.

It was about six o'clock when she saw someone coming towards the house. It was the goldsmith who had made her jewels and brought them only a few days before. After the usual greetings, he told her he wanted to see her mother. Learning that she was not at home, he talked with her for a while and, finally enquiring when her mother would be back, he went away.

As she was all alone, the girl had had her dinner early, carefully locked up all the doors and went to bed.

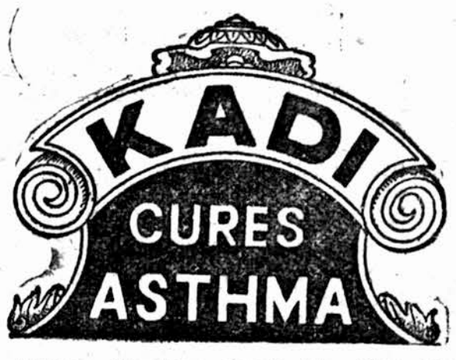
Late at night, she could not say at what time exactly, perhaps about midnight, perhaps earlier, she was suddenly roused by a big noise as though someone was breaking open the door and before she had hardly finished lighting the lamp, someone rushed at her, tied a rag tightly round her mouth, bound her hands behind her back and her feet together. By the dim light of the lamp, she recognised the villain as the goldsmith to whom she had spoken quite unsuspiciously that very evening.

Hardly knowing what was happening, unable to utter the least sound, almost unable to breathe she remained seated, her hands behind, her feet stretched out in front, watching in terror the movements of the goldsmith.

After assuring himself of his safety, he broke open the trunk—the only locked up thing in the whole house—fumbled among the Sunday clothes kept in it and found, tied up in a kerchief, the gold ornaments he himself had made. He thrust them, kerchief and all, into his pocket and finding nothing more, he banged down the lid of the trunk and took hold of a thick coir rope he had brought with him; threw it over the middle beam of the ceiling and made a noose.

The girl easily guessed what the noose meant. . . what fate awaited her. In the height of despair, trembling all over, her eyes wide open with horror she watched on.

Uncertain if the noose was well made the man wished to test it. Bringing a stool standing in a corner he stood on it and was trying it round his own neck to see how it would work. Just there an idea flashed through the girl's mind. The stool was quite close to her,—to touch it she had only to move a little. Seated as she was, she dragged herself forward and with both her tied-up feet she kicked it down. The stool fell, the goldsmith hanged himself.



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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOK NOTES

The winning manuscript in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's ...1,000 Autobiography Competition is by Igor Schwezoff, a Russian in exile. It is called Borzoi: The Life of a Dancer.

* * * *

A new book by Mr. Hendrik van Loon is announced "Ships and How they sailed the Seven Seas" will tell in Mr. von Loon's unique and amusing manner the whole history of navigation from its earliest beginnings.

* * * *

The sixth volume of Dr. Ernst Baker's exhaustive History of the English Novel, which has just appeared deals with the beginning of the nineteenth century, particularly with Maria Edgethworth, Jane Austen, and Sir Walter Scott.

* * * *

"Innocence and Design," by "Richard Waughburton," is a satire in the form of a novel, with skits on the Foreign Office, diplomatic methods, ambassadors and their wives. It is illustrated by the author, who is obviously well acquainted with the Near and Middle East.

* * * *

The personal diary of Montaigne, the great French essayist of the sixteenth century, was sold in London for £780. Another interesting sale was a copy of the late Colonel Lawrence's Seven Pillars of Wisdom, which fetched £260. In the past as much as £600 has been paid for a copy.

* * * *

"Behind the Face of Japan", by Upton Close is described as a "thorough instruction in the temperament of a nation," and attempts to explain the psychology and attitude of that difficult people.

* * * *

The executors of the late Colonel T. E. Lawrence announce that no further copies of his "Revolt in the Desert" will be issued, but that Messrs. Cape have been authorized to proceed at once with publication of "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," of which "Revolt in the Desert" was an abridgment. "The Seven Pillars" will be unabridged.

* * * *

Richard Barthelmess' lunch hour was almost ruined recently when a key which handcuffed him to another actor was misplaced. Barthelmess was making a scene for "Four Hours to Kill" in which he plays a criminal in custody.....The director called "lunch" but Dick was forced to wait an hour and a half until a prop man could locate a key that would fit the handcuffs.

* * * *

If Bing Crosby wanted to fill all those requests he gets for "a lock of your hair", he would have a prison haircut in a month, and would be wearing it that way for the rest of his life. The singing star, now working in Paramount's "Mississippi" gets at least one such request a week but firmly turns them all down. "I had to let my hair grow for this part I've got now", says Bing, "but even when these lengthened locks are shorn the only place they'll go is on the floor of the barber shop".

* * * *

Mrs. J. G. Cormack lived for thirty-five years in China, in Szchuan, Shanghai, Hankow, and seventeen years in Peking, where she saw the overthrow of the Manchu court, the establishment of the Republic, the civil war, and the student trouble of 1925. She is thus well qualified to write of "Everyday Customs in China" and all interested in the Oriental mind will find instructive entertainment from her simple, businesslike narrative of facts, which is well illustrated with photographs.

Passing Away Of A Marathi Litterateur

R. V. Nadkarni As One Knew Him

There are deaths that hint at, reveal even, the bitterest irony of "Kismat" in which the element of the tragic is pushed to the last limits, the utter logical culmination of its being: deaths, that sound a single note of fatalistic hopelessness, of frustration .... Poor R. V. Nadkarni's death, which has been briefly noticed in this and other journals recently, was one of these and one cannot help recalling at this sad moment the things the subject of this obituary notice said when he discussed Hardy's novels and wondering what emotion he would have felt if, by any chance, he had had an inkling of his own death and whether he would not have confronted the situation with a sense of irony and philosophic courage, that fugitive courage in which he had been trained, by all the hardships, disappointments, suffering, bitternesses of life that he had lived through.

FACETS OF CHARACTER.

For this attitude towards life both sums up and explains the character of his literary achievement; distinguishes the style that characterised it; and, finally, facilitates an insight into a personality that is discernible in the writing, journalistically diffused, although, at the same time, intrinsically important even from a literary viewpoint, it remains. He possessed a vigorous, and at times brilliant, pen which he never misused. He wrote with the literary culture of one who was well equipped to enter any branch of literature and move there with the ease of a familiar: he struck one as a born journalist in the best, Remy de Gourmont sense of that term and whether he wrote to discuss Lamarck's contribution to the theory of evolution, composed a parody, flirted with the gentle art of the literary essay, caricatured a too easily-recognisible social character, noticed a book of verses with his exceptional critical acumen, entered into an involved controversy with the erudition and learning of a Sanskrit and specialist in the Marathi classics or wrote a paper on some episode of the Maratha history with the approach of clear ntelligence, imaginative understanding, and a just mind, the impress of his personality with all its intellectual charm and subtlety, its human warmth and sympathy, its wisdom which is born of disillusion, could be easily traced in every activity.

PERSONALITY AND WORK.

Is it still necessary to speak of the man with all his faults which his friends have slurred over and the possession of which proved that he was human? But they had easily been outweighed by the stirling qualities of heart

Dr. V. N. Sarma, Ph.D., who is a native of Ongole and who went to German in 1930 and studied at the Heidelburg and Jena Universities, has been awardded the degree of Ph.D. (first class honours) by the former University. He submitted theses on "India's Contribution to the Science of Education' and 'Indian Ideals and Aims in Sculpture". Mr. Sarma is now at Berlin on invitation from the Association of Cultural and Religious Studies to deliver a series of lectures in Germany on the different aspects of Indian cultural life.

and character of the man—qualities which one finds transformed in the written word. Those like the present writer, who knew the man as well as the methods of his work cannot convey in mere words their profound sense of loss, their indescribable sorrow, in the death of a man who despite (or may one not say, with perfect justice, in consequence of?) the struggles of life he had continuously to face, possessed the highest human virtues.

He was a devoted and loyal friend to whom one could turn with the assurance of being understood; he had had intellectual sympathies which are the privilege of a sensitive nature. He understood suffering because he had himself suffered, one means also imaginatively, and the bitterness in life that had penetrated and scared his soul had strengthened his noble instinct of chivalry, pity and sympathy. He was reticent to a fault:—when the present writer transcribed a historical paper of his in a series of short articles published in these columns, he was not permitted to acknowledge the source which was, of course, ridiculous. A sense of justice inspired his pen. He was remarkably well posted in foreign literature although he always wrote in Marathi: and the influence of that literature is unquestionably responsible for the methods he employed in his critical writing.

C. J.

REVOLT AGAINST REASON

QUACK, QUACK! By Leonard Wolf. Published by Leonard and Virginie Wolf at Hogarth Press, 52 Taristock Square, London W. C. Price: 7s. 6d.

In the pre-civilized era "the whole of life was dominated by quacks"—the witch-doctor, the magician and the rain-maker. The savage's mind and soul were imprisoned in the iron frame work of custom, habit and superstition. For thousands and thousands of years man knew no law, no ethics, no morals except the quacking of the quacks. "In such societies the unfortunates who today are to be found in our lunatic asylums, because they are convinced they are God or Christ, would be sitting in the seats of the mighty, revered and all-powerful, as King, priest and God incarnate. These men supported by the mighty regiment of quacks, would have given short shrift to any primitive Socrates."

And Fascism represents an attempt to revert to that stage of society. It is a revolt against reason. Mussolini and Hitler are modern versions of the primitive quack and witch-doctor. "The position of the Fuhrer or Duce is simply that of the primitive god-inspired King...the whole appeal of fascism is to quackery and unreason."

This, in brief, is the theme of the hook and whether one agrees with it or not, one cannot but be impressed with the thoroughness with which Mr. Wolf has collected his data.

It is a study of the revolt against reason and shows that this revolt is always a symptom of the breakdown of a civilization and the return to the superstitious and emotions of savages and primitive men.

BRITISH QUACK QUACK

It is not only the quackery of fascism that the author dislikes. He is equally opposed to all forms of political quackery whether it manifest itself in communism or patriotism or royalism. Every creed which appeals to sentiments instead of reason is equally obnoxious to Mr. Wolf and he makes no secret of it. This is what he says about the Englishman's "loyalty" and "patriotism" —a statement which is true of all forms of quackery:

"If the loud speaker is silent when we tune in to Droitwich, we know that something is wrong with the valves, the Batteries or the connections, and that it is no good sending for a medicine-man from an African jungle; and if our Morris car will not start, we do not expect to put it right by waving flags and muttering incantations over the engine. But we teach the children in elementary schools that they cannot he good and loyal Englishmen unless they approach the more important political questions in the flag-waving, incantation, medicine-man frame of mind."

On the whole it is a book that must be read.

K. A. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A Short Introduction to the Human Stupidity, by Walter P. Pitkin (George Allen & Unwin). Price 12/6.

A Practical Guide to Precis-Writing, by A. N. Khosla (Vocational Guidance Institute, Lahore). Price Rs. 2/8.

Questions and Answers of the Public Services Commission, First and Second Divisions and Typists and Routine Clerks Grade, by A. N. Khosla (Vocational Guidance Institute, Lahore). Price Rs. 2.

Samajani Bhitarma (Guj.) by Rajanikant Mehta (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Swargani Pario (Guj.) by M. P. Vyas (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Paranya Pachhi (Guj.) by B. P. Dave (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Ras Katori (Guj.) by M. C. Dhami (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Griha Laxmi (Guj.) by Pralhad Brahmabhatt (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Hirday Manthar, (Guj.) by S. P. Shukla (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Kone Khatar (Guj.) (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Iran (Guj.) by M. I. Dave (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Swarajya Ane Samrakshan (Guj.) (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Urdaha (Guj.) by Bapurao Joshi (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Russia no Navyug (Guj.) (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Devi Joan (Hindi) Dhaniram Premi .(Chand Press, Allahabad).

Kaya Palat (Hindi) by Shitala Sahaya (Chand Press, Allahabad).

Malati (Hindi) by Surendra Sharma (Chand Press, Allahabad).

Virangana Panna (Hindi) by Dhaniram Premi (Chand Press, Allahabad).

Sahitya Ka Saput (Hindi) by G. P. Srivastava (Chand Press, Allahabad).

Sharir Aur Vyaya (Hindi) by Ganesh Dutta Sharma (Chand Press. Allahabad).

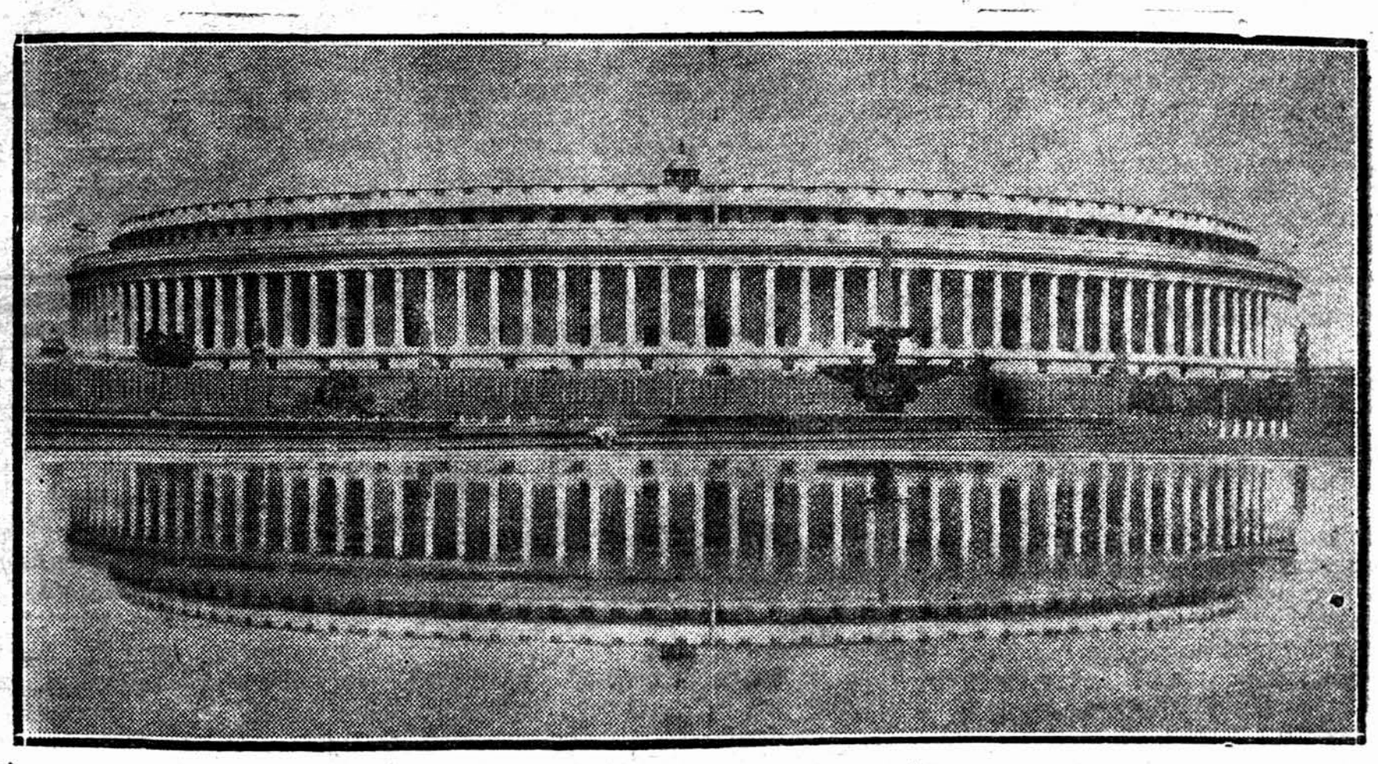
EVOLUTION OF DELHI—III

The Viceroy's City

True To The Traditions Of Indian Rulers The British Too Have Built

BY
K. AHMAD ABBAS

A New Delhi---The Eighth But Will It Be The Last ?



The Council Chamber which houses the Legislative Assembly, the Council, of State and the Princes' Chamber.

An uncharitable critic once called New Delhi the city of pygmies, built by phymies and meant for pygmies to live in. That is rather an exaggeration. But it is a fact confirmed by every visitor to this latest Delhi that the city does give an impression of a stunted, dwarfed growth. From the highest point on the ridge one can see the two cities—the Old and and New Delhis—roughly divided by the road that leads from the Ridge to Ajmere Gate. To one's left one would see the lofty minarets of the Jame Masjid and other mosques majestically rising above the old city, which was built on an eminence and is, therefore, clearly visible from a distance. To his right one would see a cluster of low—lying yellow buildings hardly distinguishable at a distance from the surrounding land. For one the New Deihl is situated on a much lower level than the old one. And then all the buildings are in the drab European style with no lofty temples or mosques, which make the old Indian cities look so picturesque.

CITY OF CLERKS

New Delhi is essentially a city of clerks, the clerk mentality manifesting itself in every phase of its life. As one approaches the city one can walk through rows after rows of "squares" which mean the low-roofed, rabbit-hutch-looking quarters that have been built for the many thousands of clerks who form the majority of the New Delhi population. With their tiny 4 feet by 6 feet rooms, narrow verandahs and miniature windows, they look like so many dolls' houses or Liliputian palaces. In summer, of course, most of these quarters are left vacant by their inmates who move up with their offices to the cool heights of Simla. From April to September New Delhi is an abandoned city.

A little removed from the petty clerks like secretaries and underlows for superior clerks—glorified clerk like secretaries and under-secretaries and under-under-secretaries of the umpteen department that go to make the Government of India Secretariat. These are, of course, much better and more comfortable than the ordinary clerks' diggings. But this is a city of monotonous similarity; every clerk's house is like another clerks's house just as a clerk looks like every other clerk.

RED-TAPE PALACE

Go to New Delhi (in winter, of course) in the morning at about 10 o'clock and you would find emerging from each square clerks, clerks and more clerks—all wending their way, row upon row, to the Palace of Red Tape—the Secretariat. A huge building of dull stone in a non-descript style of architecture, it is the "Sanctum Sanctorum" of official-dom. It is from here that India is governed from day to day. It is the stronghold of bureaucracy and abounds in all the different species of "Sahibs" and "Burra Sahibs."

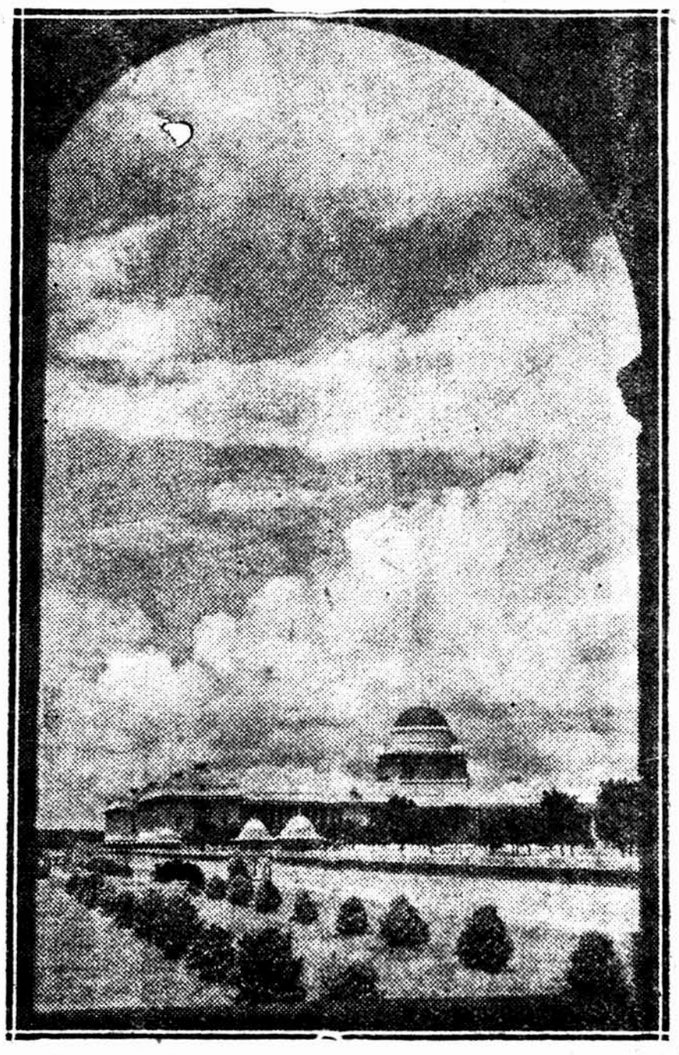
Overlooking the Secretariat is the maynificent Viceregal palace, modestly called the (Viceroy's House. Built at an enormous cost, furnished with the finest and the most expensive material, staffed by several hundred servants, guarded day and night by military and police, its function is merely to serve as the residence of one man and his wife—the Viceroy and the Vicerine. In its appointments and decorations, its wonderful garden and its superb state rooms, it far excells the residence of any other Governor-General in the British Dominions, just as India excels them all in poverty!

TALK-SHOP

In the midle of the city is a big circular building very much resembling a flat, round cake with sugar icing. This is the chief talk-shop of India—the Council Chamber. It houses the Council of State, the so-caled Legislative Assembly and the Princes' Chamber. It is here that the arch-talkers of India are allowed to out-talk one another. With the recent influx of Congressmen in the Assembly they may even pass Adjournment motions or censure the Government, but the real work of legislation is carried on in the Viceroy's House and of administration in the Secretariat.

The only other buildings of consequence in New Delhi are the huge palaces built by several raling chiefs. At the cost of lakhs—collected from their starving subjects—each has tried to outdo the other in making his palace as luxurious as possible. And it is only during the few days that the Princes Chamber is meeting that they are used. For most part of the year they lie vacant—but who cares?

Ten years ago, the site of New Delhi was a barren waste. Today it is a humming city with its stately buildings, schools and colleges, with fine business quarters at Connaught Place, with cinemas and theatres and hospitals and churches. And in another hundred or two hundred years?



(Left) The War Memorial Arch. (Right) The Viceroy House as se en from the Secretarit. For six months it will remain uninhabited till the Viceregal Court returns from Simla.

Womanhood In Crisis

By MANOHAR MALAVIYA.

It is a most complicated and difficult problem as to whose grade is higher, of a man or of a woman. It is often complained of by that woman's higher grade was the result of her sex appeal and her tactful travelling along the trial of least resistence. Intelligence or no intelligence, sex appeal or no sex appeal, women were the most fascinating aspect of nature, and most puzzling enigma in the evolution of the universe. Black, brown or white, beautiful or ugly, rural or urban, they exerted an irrisistible charm upon life. No empire had ever been there unless there was a woman at the back of it. No artist had ever been influenced to produce his masterpiece unless forced by the absorbing love of a woman.

Not only in the exaction of all that is good and noble did woman influence, but she played a dramatic role in the ruin and downfall of a man. How the Trojans must have lamented when Troy, allured by the beauty of Hellen, fell by strategy at the hands of the Greeks! Helen conquered the world by the dumb passive beauty of her face, while Cleopatra imprisoned the heart of a great noble and statesman by her intellect and sex appeal. A beautiful queen of Europe was continually harrassed by the then gratest monarch of Europe because she refused to marry him. History tells how this fascinating creature had played marvellous parts in the life of men.

Tall, short, fat, lean; square; or angular woman was life-giving nectar. She held in her had the destiny of the world. The lure and fascination of woman do not consist in any special set of features or complexion but their charm lies in habits, in the physical construction of the body, in the disposition of mind and temperament. A woman may look exceedingly beautiful to one individual while to another she may appear insipid and unattractive. Indian's conception of beauty may radically differ from that of others. For xeample.

Turn In History

But, is not everything that we see overswayed by Time. The poet tells, us it will. "Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid?" Nothing can stand against the onward march of Time. Then how can beauty, 'whose action is no stronger than flower'? And the change comes The crisis begins.

Karl Marx gives the material conception of History. Gigantic popular upheavals were heard in the West. Kingdoms were overthrown—despotic rulers destroyed. Epoch-making revolutions grew, turning Monarchies into Republics. Tzarist Russia turns into Bolshevik. Were there women at the back to play such big roles? No; there was no Helen or Cleopatra. It was the economic factor that awakened people out of their age-long stagnation and apathy.

Industrial development changes the age-long driven course of history. It is this revolution that destroys the existing influence of woman in the rise and fall of man. If to-day Hitler stands alone in Europe, it is because of the economic factor. If the Disarmament Conference fails it is because of the economic interests of the nations. If Germany alone was prepared for a world-war, it is because she has had no rich mines. Woman and sex appeal have been replaced by the growing appetite for coal and iron.

The Indian people find themselves to-day in a great epoch-making period, the gigantic movements which shake the entire country and arrest the attention of the world. But it is not Greta Garbo or Sulochana at the back of it. It is because the present situation is detrimental to their economic (and hence, also social) evolution.

The gods, the religions, and even communalism, have been torn asunder, making prevalent the strong universal belief in the material progress of the world. The tremendously terrifying power of God is replaced by that of the huge and gigantic machines. The places of pilgrimage are eclipsed in popular interest by places where mines exist.

The unemployment, the starvation, the suicides, that are largely found to-day are not for any special set of features and complexion or the physical construction of the body, but because of the economic want. White or black, Aryan or Negro, have one common elexir of life. The social tendencies are knit in economic interests.

Tom and Harry were chums and shared the same diggings. Tom suddenly discovered that he wanted to write a letter.

"Lend me your fountain-pen, Harry." he asked.

"Here you are," said Harry, tossing it over. "Don't spoil the nib."

There was silence until Tom had finished his letter. Then he found he hadn't got a stamp. He turned again to Harry.

"Here you are," said the latter. "You're, in luck; it's my last one."

"Thanks!" smiled his friend, "Now. just one more thing, old boy. What's your girl's address?"

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A Page About Women

SURPRISE FOR GOOD SAMARITAN

Old Man Leaves £4,000 To Girl Who Nursed Him

Because she voluntarily nursed a supposedly impoverished old bachelor named Mr. Benjamin Muhler, for five months when he was dying, a fifteen-year-old daughter of a worker on relief at Qualicum Beach (Victoria) has inherited more than £4,000.

The girl, eldest of a family of five, used to go to the old man's home every day to tidy up and read to him by his bedside. Just before he died, Mr. Muhler told his Good Samaritan that he was leaving her his house and its two acres of land.

When the will was read it was found, to everyone's surprise, that he had left an estate worth more than £4,000.

ALL DEGREES NOW OPEN TO WOMEN

Oxford Removes Last Barrier

The last barrier against women at Oxford was swept away by a statute promulgated in congregation early this month.

The statute, which was proposed by Dr. K. E. Kirk, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, provides that all degrees at the university shall be open to men and women equally.

He said it would mean that the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity would now be open to women.

The divinity degrees had recently been the subject of considerable controversy, and far-reaching effects were at that moment in contemplation.

300 CANTEEN GIRLS WANTED

But British Trade Unions Object To Their Employment

The British Navy, Army and Air Force Canteen Board want between two and three hundred extra young women to work in canteens in camps.

Good wages, foood and accommodation are offered.

But the trade unions have told their members to see that their daughters do not take these jobs when they are offered to them at the Labour Exchanges, on the ground that it is not right that girls should live at military camps.

They intend to fight the authorities if unemployment pay is stopped because of such refusal.

PARENTS SENT TO JAIL

For Ill-Treating Own Children

Stanley Russell (40) and his wife, Ann Russell (35), of Houghton, were sentenced to six months' hard labour for wilfully neglecting and ill-treating their two children, Ronald, aged three years, and Maude, aged one year.

Mr. H. L. Swinburne, who prosecuted on behalf of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said the family all lived in one room, which was in a deplorably filthy state.

When the children were taken to the Poor Law Institution and washed bruises and other injuries were found on them. Both children were undernourished and were scantily clad.

WINNING COIFFURES AT BEAUTY SHOW

Reflecting the trend of beauty, the three coiffures, judged the prettiest in the Western States Beauty Show at Los Angeles are pictured. Photo shows: Girls looking into mirror! top, a "gnarled oak curlicue"; 2nd, "sands of sea" wave; 3rd "fanciful filigree.".

INVALID WOMAN STARVES HERSELF

To Feed Dog Who Did Shopping

A story of a woman invalid's struggle to save money out of a mere weekly pittance to buy a licence for her dog, which was stated to do all her shopping and odd tasks about the house, was told at Blackpool police court recently, when Miss Kathleen Alma Hutchinson, of William-street, Blackpool, was summoned for keeping the dog without a licence.

Jacob Parkinson, a local solicitor, defended her in an honorary capacity, and the Mongrel Club, a private association to help dog-lovers unable to pay for licences, offered to pay if she were fined, but the magistrates showed their sympathy by dismissing the case on payment of costs, which the Chief Constable, H. E. Derham, stated that he would pay.

Mr. Parkinson said that Miss Hutchison was not able to go out of doors and her income was very limited. She received only 19s. 6d. per week, out of which she paid 8s. 6d. for rent. She had had a licence for eight years and had been trying to save up sufficient money for this year's licence.

"This dog does the shopping," continued Mr. Parkinson. "Miss Hutchinson puts a note of her requirements in a bag and sends the dog along to the shop for the goods."

The Chief Constable said that when inquiries were made at the house there was no fire and Miss Hutchinson kept herself warm by wrapping up in a blanket. She was practically a skeleton. She had since purchased the licence out of her rent money.

Following the case, a reporter saw Miss Hutchinson at her home last night. Nearly three years ago she received severe internal injuries in a street accident, and since then has been an invalid. Although only a young woman, her hair has turned white.

"He is a wonderful dog," she told the reporter, "a cross between a spaniel and a collie, and I do not know what I would do without him.

"I am alone here and he is always doing little odd tasks about the house for me. He is nearly two years old, and I have had him since he was three months old. He was given to me by the doctor who is attending me.

"I have gone without food for as long as six weeks so that he shall have the best that he deserves.

"He does all the shopping, visiting the butcher's and the grocer's, taking the money and my orders with him."

Contributions of money and food from all over the country have since been sent for Miss Kathleen Hutchinson. The Chief Constable has received about £200 for her, and about a hundred leters were sent to the woman direct.

CHRISTENINGS IN RUSSIA

Doing It Without Parents' Permission, A Crime

The christening of children without the permission of their parents is characterised as a crime invoking severe punishment in a decision of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union and reported in the press, says the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The court classifies the action as a violation of the clauses of the criminal code covering "socially dangerous actions involving fraud, etc., in order to provoke superstition in the masses of the population," citing as the penalties a year's hard labour, the confiscation of a portion of the porperty of the accused in cases in which grand-parents, granduncles, or grandaunts of the new offspring, objecting to the anti-religious ideas of the younger generation, secretly took the babies to church for the ceremonies. The decision says that a request by relatives other than parents does not relieve the priests of criminal responsibility.

WOMEN IN EUROPE

Their Present Position "Terribly Bad," Says Miss Pankhurst

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst addressing a meeting in Manchester convened by the National Council of Labour Colleges described the world position of women to-day as being 'terribly bad" because of the "gross and awful reverses" women's movements had suffered in Italy, Germany, and Austria. In all Fascist States the old idea was rife that "women are angels, but that they should be treated as though they were idiots and slaves." Everything that had been done in the past to protect women had been undone under Fascism.

She described how in Italy women had lost their rights and their personal liberty. They might not even leave their own homes without their husband's permission, and all legal protection and the punishments for acts of violence against women had been reduced.

In Germany their position was even worse. There they had entirely lost their political liberty, they had been thrown out of positions in administrative departments, many of which they had themselves created, and they had been drafted off to compulsory work on the land. The woman in Germany was in fact "thrown back to the position she was in during the Middle Ages."

"These ideas are spreading," Miss Pankhurst added. "We ought not to be in a position now when we are combating a reaction. We ought to be marching forward with a definite programme."

A ROSSETTI LOCK OF HAIR

A lock of hair from the head of Lizzie Siddal, the wife of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, has been sent by her niece to Miss Nancy Price, who recently had to abandon the production of a play on the poet-painter's life owing to objections from the family.

Mrs. Rossetti was the model for many of her husband's pictures. The lock is described as being "not of the carroty hue which might be assumed from the pictures, but more of a golden colour, brilliant and very fine."

Guarding The Dictators:

In this period of continued unrest in Europe, when threats of war and of social revolution loom on the horizon, the lives of public figures are more than ever endangered. Four men in particular—Adolf Hitler, Josef Stalin, Benito Mussolini and Mustapha Kemal—are so exposed.

For, under the systems which they themselves have created, resentment toward them cannot be expressed properly by ballot; only a violent act can remove them from their positions of power over more than 290.000,000 people. They are subjected to the hatred of individuals and groups; they are also the targets for idealists and cranks.

Political assassinations have frequently stained the pages of history. During the past year alone Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria's diminutive Chancellor; King Alexander I of Yugoslavia; Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister of France, and Sergei M. Kiroff, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist party, have fallen victim to the assassin's gun.

It is interesting, therefore, to consider the precautions taken to guard the dictators. The following articles, written by correspondents of "The New York Times" in Berlin, Moscow, Rome and Istanbul, describe the methods by which these men are protected.

* * * *

HITLER

Adolf Hitler is not so well guarded as might be expected. The precautions taken and the size of the guard depend entirely upon the occasion (writes Mr. A. H. Ross from Berlin). He has been seen walking alone in the streets of Berlin, although probably plain-clothes police have been somewhere about. There was at least one occasion when he drove two blocks in a closed car, preceded and followed by guard cars; spectators were not allowed within a block of his route. The occasion was an official visit made on the day after the blood purge of the Storm Troops on June 30 of last year.

For some time after the purge Hitler was seldom seen in public and then only under heavy guard. Now the situation has changed. Any one who wants to have a look at the Fuehrer merely has to go to the Kaiserhof Hotel, across the square from the Chancellery, at tea time. If Hitler is in Berlin, he is very likely to be there. No one prevents you from entering the main lounge where he sits. You can walk up and sit at the next table, if it is not occupied. Germans do not because the Fuehrer is more or less of a deity.

HITLER

As you enter the hall you will notice six hard and vigorous looking black-coat guarsmen standing about in the doorway. They can all see Hitler's table. They all carry automatics.

The central factor in the system by which he is protected in his travels is the airplane. Probably no one else except an aviator has ever used an airplane so much as Hitler. He flies everywhere. Another element in his security is the rapidity of his movements and his habit of shifting constantly from his Berlin apartment in the Chancellory to his mountain chalet at Berchtesgaden and to his apartment in Munich. One of the hardest things to find out in Germany is just where Hitler is.

The fact that Hitler travels by plane exclusively eliminates a great many hazards. It also accounts for the rigid air-control system at the border. A strange plane is for German officials anywhere in the country a hazard to Hitler. However, if a plane should succeed in approaching his big Junkers, he would have no way of protecting himself. There is no machine gun on his plane and no guard plane flies with him.

Now he is having a private landing field constructed near his house at Berchtesgaden, where he spends more of his time than is generally realized. In Berchtesgaden, high on the mountainside, looking down toward the Austrian city of Salzburg, Hitler is safe. There is a high barbed-wire fence around the estate and guards patrol the grounds.

Hitler is in the greatest danger either in the Chancellery or when he is attending some officials or party function and must use an automobile.

The Chancellery is under the protection of a special corps of blackcoat guardsmen. The size of the corps is variously estimated at from 80 to 150 men. They wear steel helmets and carry rifles. Two are stationed at the main gates. A group is in the reception hall. Two more guard the archway to the inner court which offers a rear entrance. Two more guard the courtyard doorway. Inside the building the corridors in the vicinity of Hitler's office seem to swarm with guards carrying automatics.

Outside, police patrol the square in front of the Chancellery and the park in the rear of it. A special police corps is stationed near by ready to pour out into the Wilhelmstrasse at a signal.

General headquarters are in a wing of the old Chancellery from which the guards can either rush into the quarters which the Fuehrer occupies or plunge into the courtyard and block all side entrances. Naturally, there was no such guard under the republic.

When the Fuehrer has to go through crowded streets to a function at which it has been announced that he will be present, he rides always in the front seat next to his driver, Schreck, who has been in almost every village in Germany with the powerful black Mercedes. Usually the top is down.

The five seats in the back are occupied by five sharpshooters of Hitler's guard, with rifles held between their knees and automatics bulging at their belts. They search the crowd on both sides. Schreck also carries an automatic. No man could step up on the running board of Hitler's car and live long enough to pull a trigger. There is, as a matter of fact, little danger except at corners.

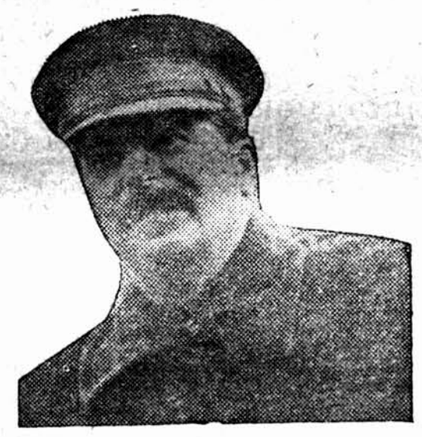
Except for a guard at the door of his box and one standing at the rear of it, there seems to be no attempt to protect Hitler when he attends the opera or a theatre. But, the fact that he will attend is never announced. Places are never reserved in his name and he always arrives late and leaves just before the curtain goes down on the finale. The lobby is cleared for him.

Hitler's intimates assert that only one of the several reported attempts on his life really took place. In 1932, in Nuremberg, during an election demonstration a bomb was thrown at Julius Streicher's car; according to the records of the police at that time this bomb was intended for Hitler's car. No damage was done, and neither Streicher nor Hitler interrupted their election campaigning.

* * * *

STALIN

Few rulers in the world are so well guarded as Joseph Stalin; and the measures of protection taken in behalf of the other key figures in the Soviet regime have been intensified since the assassination of Sergei M. Kiroff, who had been looked upon by many in the U. S. S. R. as the logical successor to Stalin, in the event that Stalin should pass from the scene, (writes Harold Denny from Moscow).



STALIN

But close as is the guard, little of detail may be told about it, for the essence of its operation is secrecy. There is no flamboyant cordon about Stalin and his associates in party and government leadership. The role of the guard is to prevent occasions for attack as well as be ready to block attack.

Stalin rarely appears in public, and when he does it would be difficult for any hostile person to get within reach of him. He lives and works for the most part in the Kremlin, that fantastic, barbaric walled enclosure of palaces, cathedrals and barracks which the Bolsheviki inherited from the Czars.

Few places in the world are harder to enter than the Kremlin. Sentries pace the top of its walls and every fate is closely guarded. Tourists were permitted within it until recent weeks but only after presenting their names some time in advance. They were counted in and out of every gate and door and were taken nowhere near the Soviet "White House" itself. Since the assassination of of Kiroff the Kremlin has been closed to tourists. Others may enter only on business and by invitation, and their identification papers are inspected at the gate. It is said—but perhaps this is only one of the innumerable baseless stories which float around Moscow—that even Stalin himself must show his identification card lest some one made up to resemble him get through.

Stalin is seldom seen on the street. Occasionally he attends the theatre, always unannounced

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Elaborate System Of Armed Protection And Perpetual Vigilance Alone Prevent Adolf Hitler, Josef Stalin, Benito Mussolini And Mustapha Kemal From Falling Victims To The Knife, Pistol Or Bomb Of Assassins

and guarded as quietly as is the President of the United States. When he travels by train. no advance news is published and few know of his journey until after it is completed. When he and other high officials of the Soviet regime rushed up to Leningrad on the night of Dec. 1, a few hours after Kiroff's murder, a heavy guard was placed on the railway platform and an even closer one in Leningrad.

The occasions when Stalin is visible to the multitude are the mass celebrations in Red Square, the parades and the funerals of the Soviet great. His appearances are all the more impressive because they are rare. The setting, a balcony on Lenin's pramidal tomb, with the ancient Kremlin towers embracing it, is one of the grandest on earth. Stalin emerges from the Kremlin through a gate directly behind the tomb and takes his place on the balcony with such men as Molotoff, Kaganovich and Kalinin a few minutes before the ceremony is to begin and stands there for hours while troops and workers parade before him.

Each person admitted to Red Square on ceremonial days must bring his invitation card. At the last celebration of the anniversary of the revolution, which came shortly after the assassination of King Alexander and Minister Barthou at Marseilles, incoming guests were obliged also to show passports or other official identification papers bearing their photographs. Armed officers stood unostentatiously about the tomb. More armed men were behind the reviewing stands and both uniformed and ununiformed guards circulated among the spectators.

Within the Kremlin is the cadet school of the Central Executive Committee of the Government, said to consist of about 300 picked men, and it probably serves also in a measure as a guard.

Several occasions in recent months have shown vividly why thorough precautions were wise. The ruling power of the Soviet Union is concentrated in the hands of a very few men. There are times when they are together in one group in public.

Such an occasion was last May when the ashes of Vyacheslaf Menjinsky, president of the Ogpu, were borne from the Hall of Columns to Red Square for burial in the Kremlin wall. Carrying the small catafalque containing the urn were Stalin, Molotoff, Voroshiloff, President Kalinin, Henry Yagoda, Menjinsky's successor; almost the entire Soviet oligarchy was assembled in the space of a few square yards. Many persons tried to see the procession from the second-floor restaurant windows of the Grand Hotel. Hardly had they ordered their lunches when they were obliged to move away from the windows.

Last December, when Stalin and other notables escorted the body of the murdered Kiroff from Leningrad to the Hall of Columns in Moscow, rooms froning the streets through which the procession passed were temporarily vacated by police order. And at the Red Square funeral the list of invited guests was closely restricted.

* * * *

MUSSOLINI.

Mussolini's personal safety is entrusted to a special section of the police force said to consist of 300 men; it probably includes many more than that. It is of interest to note that 300 men is also the strength of the special police section detailed to insure the safety of the King and his family writes Arnaldo Cortesi from Rome.

Indirectly, Mussolini is also protected by the political section of the police force, the O.V.R.A. This, a larger organization, operates throughout Italy and even in some foreign countries; the section attached to Mussolini's person has its seat in Rome and moves out of the capital only when the Premier travels.

MUSSOLINI

The police section responsible for Mussolini's safety is composed exclusively of plainclothes men. In conjunction with uniformed Royal Carbineers, they guard the Villa Torlonia, where Mussolini lives with his family. They also guard the Palazzo Venezia, where he has his offices. Nobody may loiter in the neighbourhood, though they do their duty unobtrusively and the only evidence of military protection is afforded by two Fascist militia-men on sentry duty outside the main door of the Palazzo.

An important duty of the special police is to guard the route between Mussolini's home and office, which is changed very often. A whole string of plainsclothes men are stationed along the way, and they are warned, by a special system of signals, when Mussolini is about to pass. Police keep the route clear.

A number of safety measures have been adopted. The openings under the curbs of all streets in Rome, through which the rain water escapes into the sewers, have been closed with gratings to guard against the possibility of some one's placing a bomb in them. All the lamp posts are inspected. House-owners are required to bar access to the roofs. Even stricter measures are taken when it is known that Mussolini is to have part in some public function.

Mussolini's correspondence is closely watched. He receives hundreds of letters and dozens of parcels every day, the latter usually containing gifts which admirers, despite his prohibition, insist on sending him. All the letters and parcels are opened for him.

By all accounts Mussolini is not an easy person to protect. He likes to give his guards the slip and adventure alone. He is sometimes to be seen on a motor-cycle on the road between Rome and Ostia, speeding toward the royal estate of Castel Porziano, where he bathes in the sea almost every day in the Summer. He delights in mingling with the people, as recently in Littoria, when he unexpectedly arrived alone at a peasants' ball and danced with some of the girls. He risks his life every time he appears on the balcony of Palazzo Venezia to address his assembled followers, and the occasions are numerous.

* * * *

KEMAL

Throughout his adventurous career Mustapha Kemal has been called on to meet open rebellion and secret plots: courage, his personal magnetism and, last but not least, his luck have enabled him to triumph over them all, writes J. W. Kernick from Istanbul.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL

During the War of Independence several attempts to smash the Kemalist movement were made and ruthlessly suppressed. When that war was over Kemal's life was threatened by the very people who were responsible for his personal safety. His bodyguard was then composed of Lazes, a warlike and turbulent folk who live on the Black Sea coast near the Russian frontier, and whose chief means of livelihood are smuggling and piracy.

Their leader was one Topal Osman (Osman the Lame), a notoriously cruel man whose principal claim to fame was that he had massacred innumerable Greeks. Soon he and his fellow-Lazes began to feel that their role of bodyguard entitled them to special privileges outside the law, and they became a public nuisance, terrorizing all and sundry in Angora and even murdering members of Parliament.

One night Kemal, accompanied by a few trusted friends, slipped unnoticed from his house at Tchankaya near Angora, and, as soon as he had left, a detachment of soldiers, led by officers devoted to Kemal, surrounded the quarters of the bodyguard. Osman refused to surrender and a bloody battle followed, in which Osman and most of the Lazes were killed. The survivors were sent to their homes on the Black Sea coast. Their duties ever since have been assumed by picked soldiers and officers of the Republican Guard, who picket the President's house at Tchankaya; when he moves to his palace on the Bosporus in Summer they accompany him. They are the outward and visible sign that a constant watch is kept to safeguard his life.

Simultaneously, more elaborate though less obtrusive precautions are taken. Wherever Kemal goes he is accompanied by three or four devoted friends. All ex-army officers and now Deputies, they are fearless and ruthless, crack shots and always armed. It is no exaggeration to say that any one who intended to harm Kemal would have to do so over their dead bodies.

Then there are about twenty detectives whose sole duty is to follow the President everywhere. They take up points of vantage in all the private and public places he visits: they mingle with the people around and keep a watchful eye on them. Few know who they are.

Whenever Kemal is about to leave Tchankaya all police posts are warned by telephone and his personal guard line the approaches to his house. There they must stay until his return, whatever the hour of day or night.

In Angora, where the police know all the inhabitants and where foreigners are closely watched, precautionary measures present no great difficulties, for Kemal seldom leaves his residence except on official occasions or to visit his farm. When, however, he comes to Istanbul the situation is altogether different and the task which confronts the police is stupendous.

In so cosmopolitan a city there are always thousands of foreigners who cannot be identified and whose movements cannot be followed. Kemal's democratic habits add to the difficulties of the police, for he takes a special pleasure in visitng almost every night places of public amusement.—"New York Times."

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Film Magnate Has Real Thrill

Harry Warner Flees From Gangsters Who Threaten To Kidnap His Daughters

Mr. Harry M. Warner, the American film magnate, who has produced more thrillers about gangsters and kidnappers than any other Hollywood chief, found himself (in mail wee) in the position of a threatened millionaire in one of his own pictures.

He was fleeing to Hollywood with his wife and two daughters, Betty May, aged 15, and Lita, aged nine following telephone warnings that his children were to be stolen by a kidnap gang, cables the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Mr. Warner abandoned his magnificent estate near Mount Vtrnon New York yesterady afternoon when he and his wife found the strain of fear and suspense intolerable.

FACES AT WINDOW

Threats of abduction received for days past have been attended by melodramatic incidents such as the film magnate has often praised his scenario writers for inventing.

A mysterious man was found prowling about the estate;

Strange voices called the Warner family on the telephone;

Faces appeared at the windows; and

Threatening shadows barred the garden paths for a moment, then vanished.

On two occasions recently the gruff tones of a telephone caller warned the film magnate:

"Watch out watch out, your daughters are going to be kidnapped."

All efforts to trace these calls failed.

A week ago watchmen on the estate captured a stranger lurking in a shrubbery, but he was released after he had convinced them he was a tramp looking for a place to sleep.

America's famous detective squad, known as "G. Men," and private police employed by Mr. Warner to guard his home have failed to unearth any clues but they are inclined to the theory that the warnings came from a member of a gang who had quarrelled with his confederates.

Mr. Warner, who is said to be worth over £2,000,000 possesses one of the most ornate mansions in Westchester Country, New York It includes a private cinema, menagerie, nine-hole golf course and huge swimming pool and is illuminated at night by floodlights.

SPINSTERS, WIDOWS VIE FOR VETERAN, 98

Charles Jeannette, 98-year-old United States Civil War veteran who believes that after 100 years "a man is too old for marriage,' shuffled through proposals mailed to him by spinsters and widows from three states.

The veteran, who recently celebrated his birthday by declaring that he planned to be married for the third time before he is 100, has been swamped with proposals from women ranging in age from 42 to 72 years.

When he announced plans for his third marriage, Jeannette said he believed "it is not good for a man to be alone."

"If a man is going to get married he should do it before he is 100, because after that age he is too old for marriage."

YOUNG WOMAN TURNS "THIEF"

To Test Her Theory Of Crime

An 18-year-old book-keeper, Violet Kathleen Cattel, who said that she wanted to test her theories, was charged at Ealing recently with stealing jewellery valued at £15, belonging to John Adams, of Crange road, Ealing.

Mr. Adams said that he found the girl in a bedroom. She treated the affair as a joke.

Cattel told the Bench, "I did not do it with any criminal intention. I have always been interested in that type of thing and I always believe that practice is better than theory. I thought that if I found out why these things are done I should be wiser."

The Chairman (Mrs. Chard)—That is a peculiar excuse.

The girl's father said she had been reading literature referring to the C.I.D. and the Secret Service and had a big idea of going into one of these services. She did this to put a theory into practice.

The Magistrates agreed that there was no felonious intent and the girl was discharged.

She left the dock smiling.

HALL CAINE'S TOMB

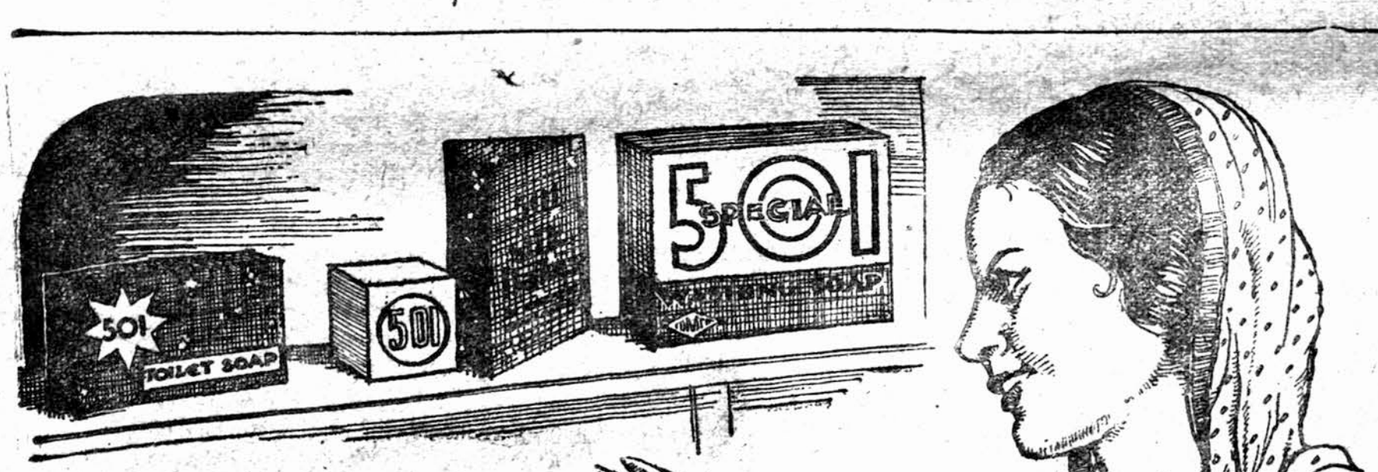
Completed After Three Years' Work

The tombstone of Sir Hall Caine and his wife in Maughold Churchyard, Isle of Man, was completed last month after three years' preparation. It consists principally of a cross twelve feet high carved after the pattern of the ancient cross erected to the memory of the first Scandinavian Bishop of Man, who was buried in Maughold about 1060.

This cross is ornamented by intricate interlacing in the Celtic style designed by Archibald Knox, an eminent Manx artist. He died before he had drawn all his sketches, and they were completed by a disciple, Miss Tuckfield, secretary of the Knox Arts and Crafts Guild in London. Another section of the monument contains carved portraits of leading characters in Hall Caine's novels. For the character of John Storm in "The Christian" the portrait is that of Mr. Matheson Lang, who acted the part in the stage version. Pete, the hero of "The Manxman," was taken by a young Douglas fisherman. Around the base of the monument a verse from the hymn "Abide with me," and another inscription, "Slumbering in the deep solitude of the hills he loved so well." is a quotation from Hall Caine's article on Wordsworth's tomb.

Mrs. Snapp—"And why do you think Mrs. De Punk queer?"

Mrs. Rapp—"Well. she has everything on earth to make her happy, and still she's happy!"



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The Curse of Noise

It Is Time People Fully Realised The Gravity Of This Growing Modern Menace To Health And Civilisation

Noise has come to be an inseparable feature of modern life. Insidiously it has developed in our midst until now it has achieved the importance of a national problem. Like a plague it has descended on our great cities holding them fast in its toils, (writes Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, in "New Health"). We live, work, play and sleep with a discordant overture of noise for ever in the background. Day and night our ears are assaulted with a harsh medley of sound which irritates beyond measure our sensibilities. To find an oasis of quiet to-day we have to seek out some secluded hamlet far distant from a main traffic road. We cannot hope to escape the menace of noise in any city, town or highway village. Such is the predicament to which our urban civilisation has brought us.

It seems that no sooner do we solve certain problems of city development than others equally grave present themselves. We have subdued to a large extent the dirt and dust peril. Urban sanitation is now highly efficient. Water supply is adequate (though admittedly not yet as abundant as it ought to be). Undoubtedly city life offers many amenities and refinements, but it also imposes the curse of noise. This is a problem of great moment to those who are concerned with the physical and mental welfare of city dwellers. It is most regrettable that we have permitted the growth of noise to the extent it has reached to-day. The noise peril has caught us unawares and we are in a quandary as to the remedy. We have been tardy in acknowledging the existence of urban noise because we have failed to appreciate that noise can be definitely harmful to mind and body.

If noise were 'only' unpleasant or disagreeable there would be some excuse for treating the problem lightly. Unfortunately noise is much more than that; medical opinion holds that the effects of noise upon the nervous system can have serious repercussions upon the general health. Our street and traffic noises may not obviously endanger life but they impose a strain upon our nerves to which even the most robust are not immune. That is why every city dweller should be fully alive to the dangers of noise and why every effort, legislative or otherwise, should be welcomed and encouraged. In this respect, the activities of the Anti-Noise League deserve our full and enthusiastic support. We cannot afford in the interests of national health to tolerate any longer the present plague of noise.

A Potent Stimulus To Fear

As it is upon the nervous system that the adverse effects of noise have their predominant influence, I considered that the opinion of a nerve specialist would be enlightening to our "New Health" readers. The following is an expression of the expert's point of view, from which it will be apparent that noise is a grave menace to the hygiene of mind.

"Noise may be described as chaotic or discordant sound waves and is definitely disagreeable to the ear. Loudness of any sound is unpleasant and if very intense can be dangerous to life. It has been affirmed that some of the fatalities from high explosives during the war resulted from the violent sound waves imparting a shock to the nerve cells of the brain. Noise is the antithesis of rhythmic sound. Rhythm is inherent in human life as indeed in all nature. It excites comparatively pleasant reactions in mind and body. We are all familiar with the charms of music, how it can soothe and how it can stimulate. In contrast, noise is arrhythmic; the sound waves are irregular and unexpected. Noise disturbs the fundamental rhythm which pervades all the vital activities of the body.

As everyone knows a sudden noise creates a momentary feeling of fear. Involuntarily, we "start", our muscles contract, the heart beats more vigorously, the blood pressure rises and the endocrine glands become more active. We pass into a position of defence against possible danger. Noise is a potent stimulus to the emotion of fear and in sensitive people the fear may be evidenced by all the symptoms of shock and a paralysis of will. There can be no doubt that a sudden unexpected loud noise, such as the violent hooting of a motor horn, may completely paralyse a pedestrian with serious consequences to life and limb.

It is not implied that all noise arouses in us a 'conscious' feeling of fear but there is no doubt that noise of any kind tends to produce some varying degree of the physical reactions of fear. Even when we are asleep, a noise insufficient to wake us will generally cause our muscles to contract which is revealed by a restless movement in bed. The ear is still receptive when we are asleep and experiments have shown that even comparatively slight noises can raise the blood-pressure during sleep. We thus see how noise is perpetually arousing the physical and to some extent the physical concomitants of fear. Naturally the degree of those signs depends upon the inherent toughness or sensitiveness of the nervous system. People vary greatly in their responses to noise, according to the inherited fabric of their nerve structure and according to the state of their general health.

"Noise Neurosis"

Now, fear is an 'exhausting' emotion. If sufficiently prolonged, it causes fatigue and ultimately a great reduction in mental and physical vitality. It is in this way that noise casts a heavy burden upon the mind . It leads to a constant leakage of nervous energy, energy which is not being utilised for any constructive purpose, energy which no one can afford to lose. Even though the noises are accustomed, the disagreeable stimuli are still transmitted to the brain and, in contrast to pleasant rhythmic acoustic simuli, fatigue and irritate the nervous system. The emotion of fear, no matter how it is aroused, is a fertile source of neurosis and in so far as noise irritates fear, it may be regarded as a definite contributory cause of nervous illness, particularly as of the exhaustive type.

The "noise neurosis", if I may coin the phrase, attacks the sensitively minded. It brings about a state of constant muscular tension which dissipates nervous energy at a rapid rate. The result is revealed in an "always tired" feeling, irritability of mood, and an impairment of the intellectsal ability. The keenness of the mind is blunted. All effort is tiresome. Initiative is diminished and good work becomes impossible. Most serious is the effect of noise during the sleeping hours. At its worst noise may prodnce insomnia, which, once established, is most difficult to cure and has disastrous results upon the general health. Even though it does not cause actual sleeplessness, noise at night is exhausting and the sleeper awakes tired and unrefreshed. Noise during the sleeping hours renders complete relaxation impossible and without such relaxation of muscle and nerve the benefits of physiological rest cannot be obtained in full.

It must be emphasised that habitual noise is 'not' ignored by the brain even though the mind may in time neglect to take notice of it. As already indicated the neural reactions occur just the same and produce their exhaustive effect. This becomes particularly noticeable when we are weary, low spirited or feeling "out-of-sorts". In these circumstances accustomed noises may become almost intolerable to us. And this leads to the problem of noise and the sick. Of the harmful effects of noise upon those who are suffering from acute or chronic disease there can be no doubt. Quiet and rest are sheet anchors in the treatment of any form of illness, equally as important as diet or drugs, and yet how often is this very desirable condition unfulfilled. Hospitals and nursing homes are far from blameless in this matter of noise prevention. Even though much noise comes from the streets and is unavoidable, there is also much noise that could be prevented within the walls of such institutions. The trouble is that the baneful effect of noise upon the sick is not sufficiently realised by those who are responsible for their care. Many a sleeping draught or drug would be unnecessary if precautions were adopted to reduce noise.

Imperative Need To Resist Menace

To sum up, it may be said that noise may induce a condition of nervous weakness or exhaustion of varying tegrees of severity according to the temperamental and constitutional make-up of the individual, the kind and nature of the noise, and the state of the individual's general health. And in so far as nervous weakness implies a weakening of organic functioning, noise may pave the way to actual bodily disease. Finally, to the very robust minded who imagine that unnecessary fuss is being made about noise, I would remind them that there is no one who may not have his hypersensitive moments when noise may become an almost unbearable experience.

From this evidence it is clear that the time for complacency in our attitude to the problem of noise is past. If we could measure up the cost of noise in wastage of human energy and productiveness, it would amount to millions of pounds every year. Moreover, there is the unestimable cost in human suffering. The human mind in these civilised times has a great many stresses to withstand. Life on the mental plane is becoming increasingly more difficult and strenuous. The need, therefore, to remove adventitious stress such as noise becomes imperative in the cause of mind health.

Unfortunately, the remedy is by no means easy to determine. Much of the noise of modern cities is bound up with the transport problem. But silent, or at least relatively quiet machines of locomotion, should not be beyond the ingenuity of the engineer. The time has come for engineers to become genuinely and enthusiastically anti-noise minded. Once that attitude of mind is adopted, we can hope for real progress in the fight against noise. More immediately, much could be done to eliminate unnecessary noise. Motor car hooting has disappeared at night and almost disappeared during the day. Many more street noises and street cries could easily vanish without inconvenience to anyone. The importance of absence of noise during the sleeping hours has already been stressed, and every possible measure should be taken within the dwelling house and without to ensure quiet.

Until the great mass of the people become sufficiently anti-noise minded, fresh legislation should be introduced and strictly enforced. The existing common law against noise as a nuisance is greatly in need of expansion and strengthening. We must take our stand against the curse of noise now. Let people fully realise its dangers and we may hope for a universal effort towards its conquest. The city of the future must be a noiseless city.

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WHAT IS "MODERATE DRINKING"

BRAIN OPERATION LENGTHENS LIFE

Removal Of Frontal Lobe Changes Patient's Behaviour

The case of a patient who probably will have several years added to his life because both frontal lobes of his brain were removed in a recent operation by Dr. Iago Gladston, head of the bureau of information of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Four years have elapsed since the operation, regarded as unusual because it involved removal of about 15 per cent of the brain, was performed at Baltimore. The patient, whose name was withheld, has shown since that time that removal of the frontal lobes, listed by neurologists as the "seat" of the inhibitory or organizing functions of the brain, has resulted in a noticeable change in the patient's behaviour.

The belief of his physicians that the patent will live longer than he would have had he not developed the tumor necessitating the operation is based on the fact that, lacking inhibitions, he also is not troubled with the cares and worries attached to the more complex types of human activity.

"The case is also interesting," Dr. Galdston said, "because it raises the question of the proper definition of longevity. If longevity is defined in years alone, then this patient has made a gain. But there is a question, whether longevity should not be defined in terms of years and activity. You do not, for example, define a used automobile by saying it is two years old—you say it is two years old and has gone so many thousand miles. This patiest, of course, is barred from types of activity requiring a high degree of organization."

Since the operation, it was said, the patient has retired from business, but is able to carry on the ordinary pursuits of his life, and to enjoy himself to a greater extent than formerly, being almost constantly in the buoyan, state, for which the medical term is euphoria. The operations had confirmed former theories as to the function of the frontal lobes, Dr. Gladston said, but added only slightly to the present knowledge of these functions.

DON'T PUNISH HIM

"Naughty Child Does Not Exist"

That such as being as a naughty child exists is flatly denied by the London Institute of Medical Psychology, which is now recognized as an approved clinic by the University of London. From the knowledge gained in training neurotic victims of the war, for which purpose it was originally established in 1920, it has in the last few years banished the demons enslaving thousands of children. Last year its experts treated 264 unhappy children, afflicted with various repressions and mental illnesses, in each case securing a happy result, restoring to the child its lost health as well as happiness.

Sympathetic understanding is the basis of every cure. The psychiatrist has first to win the child's confidence, often accomplished by a joint attempt to solve a jig-saw puzzle, before he can diagnose the cause of its suffering. Parents who punish what seem to be unnaturally rebellious or wanton children, are guilty of a cardinal sin; they should consult a clinic.

Effects Of Alcohol On Human System Studied

The second year of repeal finds increasing agitation throughout the United States in favour of temperance, the demand coming from repealists and from the dry forces, says the "New Yorks Times." Naturally the old question is raised: "What is temperance?"

In its broad and original meaning, temperance is the exercise of control over natural appetites and passions. In a narrower sense it signifies moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages; in the narrowest interpretation it has been made to refer to total abstinence from such liquors. Inasmuch as the last has been so much controverted, the second definition—moderation—is employed in this article.

The first temperance society in the United States, according to sound authority, consisted of a group of forty-three men formed in 1808 at Moreau, in Saratoga County, N. Y. Its members pledged themselves to drink "no gin, rum, whisky, wine or distilled spirits, except on the advice of a physician or in case of actual disease (also excepting public dinners), under a penalty of 25 cents." Beer ale and cider were not taboo. No effort was made to prevent others having alcoholic beverages who desired them. The trend was toward educating the people in the knowledge that excessive use of ardent spirits was harmful.

FINDINGS OF DR. PEARL.

Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University is credited w-th having made a scientific and impartial study of the effects of alcohol on the human system.

Abstainers, in his definition, are those who either from necessity or choice forego all intoxicants. A heavy drinker is a person who is in the habit of getting drunk either occasionally or frequently. A moderate drinker is one who drinks alcoholic beverages occasionally or steadily but never to the extent of becoming intoxicated.

Total-abstinence societies maintain that alcoholic drinks are poisons and that even so-called moderate indulgence in them is dangerous. Dr. Pearl, however, states that his studies lead him to the conclusion that moderate drinkers live on the average just as long as the total abtsainers "and, in truth, a little longer."

This conclusion has been assailed from various quarters. Even experts who have praised Dr. Pearl's work think that there are some socalled "moderate drinkers" who are far from temperate. Such persons, they say, while not becoming "unable to take care of themselves," as the police blotters put it, tipple so much between meals that they become alcoholized.

The measure of how much a person may drink without overstepping the bounds of moderation is predicated on what his system will tolerate. Many authorities regard alcohol as a food, or at least a fuel, which can be quickly assimilated. In excess it acts as a narcotic.

Capacities differ widely with periods in history, with climates and with dispositions. One of the first attempts to promote moderaton was made in Great Britain in th reign of Edgar. It was ordained that the gallon wooden tankards in which ale was served should have in them eight pegs, one for every pint. Drinkers were asked to drink only one peg or pint at a swallow. To this day Englishmen speak of drinking a peg. The scheme did not work because frequenters of taverns entered into friendly competitions to see how many marks one could get away with without stopping.

VARIOUS BEVERAGES.

A wide range opens when one considers what quantity of alcohol one may imbibe and tolerate without injurious effects, at least as far as can be discerned by the individual himself. Some drinks, such as beer and the malt beverages, contain food elements; the wines are rich in tonic qualities and various salts. The effect of the alcohol, however, is the main factor in every human equation.

Scientists have testified before Congressional committees that about an ounce and a tenth of alcohol a day, duly diluted, could be tolerated by the average human being. For years the so-called physiological daily ration of alcohol for normal persons has been placed at an ounce and a half. In Scandinavian countries, where the dispensary system prevails, an allowance of liquor equivalent to two and a half ounces of alcohol, or five of whisky or brandy, is considered the limit beyond which the drinker should not go in a twenty-four-hour period. Here again the question of climate enters into the consideration.

It is easy enough for one to calculate the alcoholic strength of his stimulants. Such figures as from 40 to 50 per cent of alcohol for hard liquors, from 15 to 20 for fortified heavy wines, such as port and sherry, about 10 for light wines and a much smaller content for beer and ale are on the tip of the tongue. They are at least guides—or rather signposts—to moderate drinking.

PARSONS AND NURSES COMPARED

How They Look On The Stage

The Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Lunt) drew an interesting and amusing comparison recently between the profession of a clergyman and that of a nurse. Both, he said, had many things in common.

The Bishop was speaking at the annual distribution of prizes to nurses of Leeds General infirmary at Leeds University School of Medicine.

"We both belong to professions whose members go about uniformed," he said. "When we go to the theatre we are frequently apt to see ourselves represented on the stage.

"Every parson on the stage is made to look more or less like a congenital idiot, much more than we really are, but all the nurses I have seen have an advantage, and are Madonna-like paragons of perfect efficiency in complete control of every situation.

One final matter which the clergy and nurses had in common, he said, "is that we are the most underpaid, but overworked, yet least complaining, members of society."

COMMON COLDS

They Are Caught Only From Germs, Says Professor.

Ask Dr. W. G. Smile about the common cold—he is Professor of Public Health Administration in Harvard's School of Public Health—and he will tell you that you catch cold not because you sit in a draft or the weather is raw, but because you have been infected with an invisible germ. He is sure of his ground because of the studies that he has made in half a dozen different places.

Stevenson's "Treasure Island" (which appears on the map as St. John's in the Virgin Islands), a trading post on the Northwest River in Labrador Spitsbergen which is the most northerly permanent settlement in the world, and Happy Hollow on the Patsiliga River in Southern Alabama have been the scenes of Dr Smillie's inquiries. Everywhere the results were the same.

In the Far North, where trappers and miners are exposed to icy cold and terrific storms all Winter, colds are unknown. But when a steamer puts a few sneezing, snuffling members of its crew ashore the community is laid low. "Treasure Island," a paradise where 746 live in coldless bliss, likewise succumbs to germs. When the germ-carrying mail man arrived in Labrador the story was repeated.

Three days is the critical period according to Dr. Smillie. After that the sneezer and snuffler, even though he may have a high temperature, is no longer a danger.

ANGINA PECTORIS

American Doctors Claim Cure

Two Washington doctors claim that they have discovered a cure for angina pectoris, a painful disease of the heart which affects people after middle-age.

The cure is based on reduction of the blood stream which feeds the thyroid gland.

The arteries going to the gland are tied up so that only a trickle of blood gets through and certain nerves are cut.

The result is that the substance which this gland pours into the blood stream is diminished, and the heart has not to do so much work.

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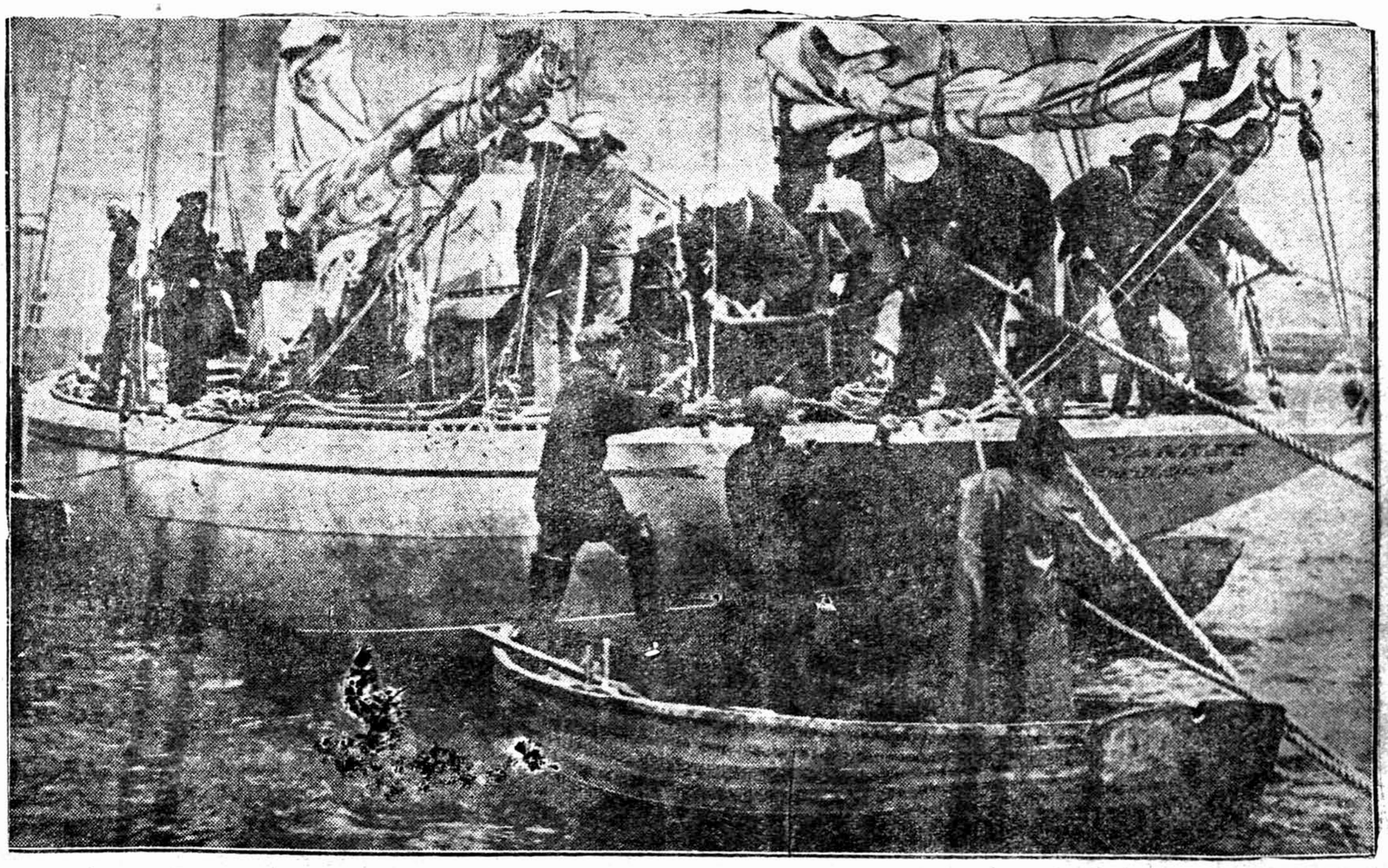
DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

AMERICAN RACING YACHT REACHES ENGLAND FOR SERIES OF CONTES TS



The Amercian racing yacht, Yankee, a former contender for the famous America cup, has crossed the Atlantic to sail a series of races against the best of British yachts. Here she is arriving at Gosport, home of T. O. M Sopwith's "Endeavour," where deck hands can be seen tying up her after the crossing. More than forty races have been planned for the American invader which is rated one of the best yachts in United States hands.

Toe-Prints Millions Of Years Old

American Paleontologist Reconstructs Prehistoric Animal From Tracks Discovered In Petrified Mud

Some 250,000,000 years ago a creature wallowed in the mud of what is now Northern Pennsylvania. As it crawled away it left its tracks. The mud hardened into rock.

As he clambered among in the hills of Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania, D. H. Harding, who happens to be not only the local photographer of Lanesboro, Pa., but an amateur geologist, saw those tracks. He cut out a whole slab of them and sent it to Cornell. Scrutinizing the tracks carefully with the practiced eye of a paleontologist, Dr. K. E. Caster of that university decided that the imprints were of the highest scientific importance. They were made by the oldest toes in the world.

Some creature like a primordial horseshoe crab left these petrified imprints, say a few experts on fossils, basing their conclusions on the patterns in the rock, the hitching gait, the tail mark, the vague outline of a head. But Dr. Caster holds that this fossil spoor testifies to something still more primitive. He conjures up a vision of an animal which was a sort of missing link —a cross between something still finny and something that was the ancestor of us all. "Paramphibius", he calls it, which means "almost a land and water dweller".

Reconstructing The Creature

Listen to Dr. Caster as he describes a creature that must be reconstructed, with such aid as paleontology can give, from nothing but its footprints:

The animal was possibly six or eight inches long. Occasionally he walked so closely to the ground that his belly markings were impressed in the mud, and commonly dragged his tail. If Paramphibius was an amphibian he may have looked much like a large present-day salamander. He moved mostly under water, but he could crawl out on land. Presumably, he was still more at home in water than on land. If he was an amphibian, a creature that lived now on land, now in water, he was the great-great-grand-daddy of all other land animals that have toes, and that includes us too.

View these tracks with respect, then. Paramphibius was a fishlike thing that tried to live on land but could not do so entirely because of his structure.

Imagine a fish which has transformed its floating bladder or air bag into a sort of lung so that it can breathe directly from the atmosphere. What good is a fish on land? There are lung fishes today that show what happened.

Process Of Development

It took millions of years before a real land animal could develop from this half-fish. His crude fore feet, still much like fins, became our hands. His real feet were better adapted for walking. In the process of evolution the body had to be kept moist and to spend half its life in water. Our toads, frogs, newts and salamanders are such double-dwellers still. Lung fishes were their ancestors, as they were of this unknown Paramphibius, which had already ceased to be a true fish. Out of him came the reptiles—the giant dinosaurs and out of the dinosaurs came the birds and out of the birds, hairy, warm-blooded animals.

Prostrate yourself before Paramphibius. He is the immediate ancestor of all higher creatures—of man himself. He bridged the gap between the backboned creatures of the land and the fishes in the sea. A creature still older came before him—a creature that existed at least half billion years ago, when the land of the earth was a steaming jungle, even to what is now the frozen Arctic. Out of him came man and civilization in a slow upward climb in which gills became lungs, fins became fingered hands and toed legs, and something that was little more than a ganglion of nerves in the head became a thinking brain.

The end is not yet. "Who can say what old Mother Nature, something of a jokester, may evolve out of our great-great grandchildren a million years from now," muses Dr. Caster.—"New York Times".

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The March Of Science

PROBING MYSTERY OF EARTHQUAKES

90 p. c. Of Disturbances Occur In Two Well Marked Belts Round World

Earthquakes are tremors or vibrations set up in the outer layers of the earth by sudden disturbances in the crust. When they are powerful and occur in populated regions they cause some of the most terrible catastrophes known to man. All great earthquakes of the type of that which has taken place in Baluchistan are caused by the dislocation of portions of the earth's crust along fractures, or faults, as they are called by the geologist, writes a scientific correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

The amount of movement, which may be vertical or or lateral, or both, determines the magnitude of the shock. In the larger earthquakes the line faulting may often be recognized. In some cases the movement, which may be several feet, can be measured directly, and in the great Assam earthquake of 1897 a displacement of over thirty feet was recorded. But even where the movement cannot be measured directly it may be shown that the areas effected are related to fault lines located by geological surveying.

TWO BELTS

The arrangement of stable and unstable areas on the earth's surface is relatively simple. Earthquakes occur in two narrow belts which run round the earth. One belt encircles the Pacific and the other extends along the Alpine-Himalayan mountain system in Europe and Asia. About 90 per cent of earthquakes occurs in these two belts, while probably more than a half occur in the Alpine-Himalayan zone to which the Baluchistan Mountains belong. These two belts correspond to the two great mountain systems of the world.

The Alpine-Himalayan mountains are great folded ranges which have been crumpled, compressed, and uplifted in recent geological times. They are regions were great crustal movements have recently taken place and where stresses and strains still exist. The principal volcanoes are also situated in these belts, and both earthquakes and volcanoes may be regarded as manifestaions to crustal instability in these regions.

In recent years delicate instruments have been devised which record the duration and intensity of earthquake shocks which may originate many thousands of miles away from the recording station. Some of the vibrations are transmitted directly through the earth to the instruments, and a study of these instrumental records, or seismograms, as they are called affords much valuable information about the nature of the earth's interior.

SHRINKPROOF WOOD

American Scientist Invents. New Method Of Impregnation By Wax

Tennis players, boat builders, inlayers of wood, makers of golf clubs want wood that will not shrink or warp. So do furniture makers. Now comes Dr. A. J. Stamm of the U. S. Forest Service to tell these workers in wood that their prayers have been answered. Wax is the wonder stuff.

The idea of utilizing wax for impregnation is not new. Those who tried to force it into dry wood failed because there were always millions of unsealed pores into which water seeped. Dr. Stamm devised an entirely new process. His cello-solve is an intermediary or transfer solvent. Inject it even into green wood—thereby doing away with tedious seasoning—and it crowds out the water.

Cellosolve boils at a lower temperature than water. Heat the wood and the water steams off and the cellosolve takes its place. The wood thus impregnated is placed in a bath of molten wax. Whereupon the wax dissolves into the pores, forces out the cellosolve and takes its place. Beeswax and stearin are the waxes most successfully used, but resin and linseed oil will do.

When green wood is thus treated it very nearly retains its natural size even in a damp atmosphere. There is no damage when the wood is dried and therefore no checking, bowing or twisting.—"New York Times."

Silent Warfare Is Carried On In Ether

London And Berlin Grimly Contend For Short-Wave Supremacy

Sweeping changes are being made by the British Broadcasting Corporation in the empire station at Daventry writes Mr. L. Marsland gander from London to the "New York Times." The service may be said to have passed the experimental stage and to have embarked upon a new era of extensive development. Two new short-wave transmitters are to be built and new masts erected for an extension of the directional aerial system.

These two new transmitters are expected to be the most powerful of their kind in the world. It is certain that they will use from two to three times the power of the present transmitters, rated at twenty kilowatts.

There is a threefold reason for this suden forward push. Officially it is stated that after two and one-half years of continuous experiment with wave lengths and aerial systems enough data have been collected to permit further development.

Unofficially it is rumoured has distant Berlin has something to do with it. Zeesen, Germany's short wave station, has given the English much food for thought. In the past two years its activities have steadily increased until it is carrying on an empire service almost exactly comparable to that of England. Listeners in certain parts of the empire report that they are receiving the broadcasts in English from Zeesen louder than they intercept Daventry.

OVERT PROPAGANDA AVOIDED.

Several of the Zeesen broadcasts, which continue all around the clock, include news bulletins in English, and musical items are announced in English as well as German. What is the object of these broadcasts? The Nazis avoid overt political propaganda, but their trade propaganda and general glorification of Germany are blatant features of these "news" b[illegible]

Germany's desire to recover her lost colonies is now no longer a secret. The question is being asked in London whether there is any connection between this desire and Zeesen's intensive short-wave activity. At present references to the colonies are made occasionally but not obtrusively; the whole tone of the broadcasts is excessively friendly. The Nazi "dear friends and list eners overseas" and the great amount of somewhat elephantine humour in which the announcers indulge are suggestive of the old policy of peaceful penetration.

Britain, already facing the dismal prospect of a race in air armaments, may soon also be involved in a battle of the radio short waves. The British Broadcasting Corporation will not admit that it is in direct competition with Zeesen, but there has certainly been some uneasiness sensed at Broadcasting House.

The third reason why the English have decided to make these changes is that the British Broadcasting Corporation is at the moment on trial. The royal charter which made it a semi-State concern for a period of ten years is about to expire. The government has appointed a special committee to investigate the future of the organization to determine whether its charter shall be renewed and, if so, in what form.

Television and the empire service are two of the most important subjects to be considered. Now or never is the time for the British Broadcasting Corporation to demonstrate to the government that its empire service is a brilliant success.

TO USE MORE CHANNELS

When the two new transmitters are built, the existing two at Daventry will be amalgamated into a single high-power outfit. This means that it will be possible to use three different wave lengths simultaneously in each of the five empire transmission periods throughout the day. At present one fan-shaped beam has to serve the entire African continent; in future it will be possible to send three narrow, more intensive beams, directed to West Africa, South Africa and East Africa.

Similarly, the Western broadcasts will be split in three, one wave serving the West Indies, another Western Canada and a third Eastern Canada. Listeners in the United States who already form the great bulk of the empire service are expected to benefit by these changes.

PICTURES ON TRIAL

Old masters, now waiting their turn for examination in the elaborately-equipped laboratory of the Courtauld Institute of Art, standing on the site of old stables in Portman Square, London, will be scrutinized by many remarkable instruments. One, called the spectrograph, used for analysing the particles of paints, enables the expert to track down the source of the artists' pigments as well as the period in which these were invented.

Pictures suffer from many atmospheric diseases, akin to jaundice, eczema, and dropsy, some of which are not at first visible to the naked eye, but with the aid of X-rays, ultra-violet rays, infra-red rays, and micro-photography, no ailing patient will pass undetected. The "utropak" microscope, when focused on a canvas, polarizes the light, exposing the most minute cracks in the paint.

The art faker has no chance of deceiving Dr. Ritchie and his colleagues. Composite pictures or superimposed surfaces will be revealed as crude, blatant patchwork.

FLAX-AND-COTTON FABRIC

New Development In British Textile Industry

One of the greatest developments in the history of textiles will take place during the next few months.

Flax has for the first time been spun and woven successfully with cotton to produce a fabric cheaper and of better quality than either cotton alone or artificial silk.

The last of a series of exhaustive tests, carried out secretly for months at mills all over Lancashire, ended a few days ago.

These tests justified the claims made for the process. Production costs were lowered by about 25 per cent., compared with cotton alone.

This process, with its far-reaching effects upon all sections of the textile industry—cotton, wool, artificial silk—lies at the service of Lancashire and Canada.

Its immediate result to the industry will now be the commercial possibility of replacing Lancashire's imports of American cotton from the United States by Canadian flax, which the farmers of Ontario have been in the habit of burning.

NO NEW MACHINES.

The man who will give his name to this product is Mr. Franklin E. Smith, a Canadian textile engineer from Prince Edward Island.

He has just received the final report of the tests from Platt Brothers, of Oldham, the greatest textile machinery manufacturers in the world, with whom he has been collaborating.

And, with this report, he told a "Sunday Express" representative the first full story of his work.

"The process means," he said, "that we can now mix flax fibre with cotton so that they can be worked together over the existing cotton textile machinery, which does not have to be altered in any way.

"It also gives a better and more beautiful product.

"Both the yarn and cloth will take commercial dyes evenly, and can be dyed in the most delicate shades without previous treatment."

FEATHERY STEEL

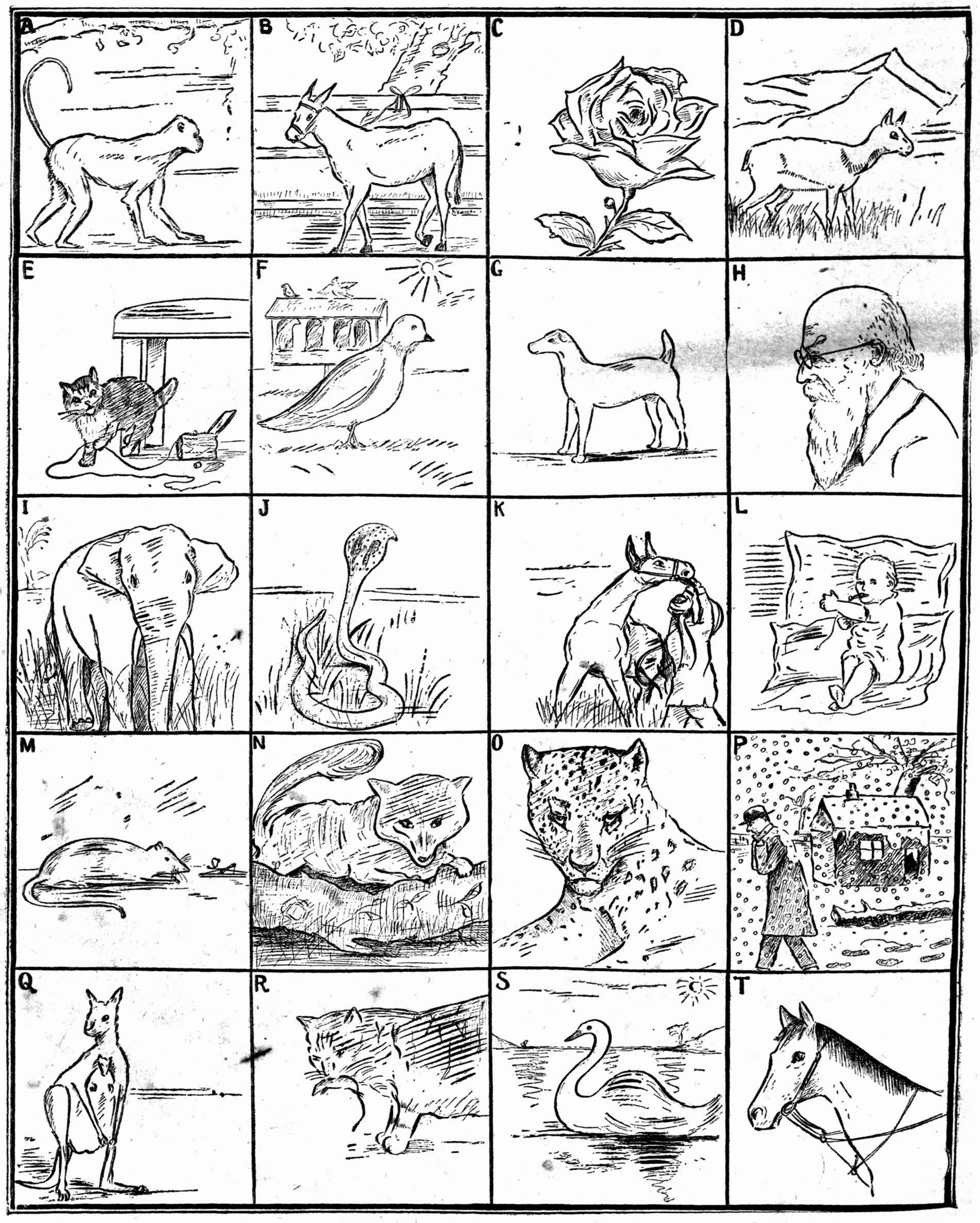
Even engineers may be caught napping by the tremendous potentialities of a new high-tensile steel, whose perfection after two years' exhaustive experiments marks a new triumph for British research. It possesses twice the strength of other metals. It will not rust; and it is of a feathery, almost fantastic, lightness. One expert prophesies that within the next few years it will displace ordinary steel in all important constructional engineering works, just as the latter has in recent years ousted wrought iron.

Bridges, built with this superquality metal, will sweep majestically over rivers 2,000 feet wide in single spans. If a vessel of 10,000 tons deadweight capacity, which has 2,000 tons of ordinary steel in its hull, were now reconstructed with the new metal, it would not only be lighter and more economical to run but able to increase its cargo capacity by 300 tons.

An entire village of fossilized wooden houses, believed to be 4,000 years old, in almost perfect preservation, has been unearthed near Brzesc (Poland).

SYMBOLS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



SYMBOLS COMPETITION

(Continued)

In this interesting Competition you are asked to find out what each of the illustrations represents or signifies and to make matters easy a list of the exact number of clues is given at the foot. For instance Gray Hairs generally signify wisdom so selecting No. 3 from the clues we put it against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly in common parlance we say "white as snow." So No. 11 of the clues goes against "P" in the coupon. Easy, isn't it? now fill in the rest and send as many solutions as you like together with 8 annas for each entry carefully observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th July 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition : the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 21st July 1935.

LIST OF CLUES

1 Obstinate	11 White
2 Bounding	12 Wily
3 Wisdom	13 Useful
4 Playful	14 Sagacious
5 Baby Carrier	15 Innocent
6 Friendship	16 Sly
7 Swift	17 Love
8 Faithful	18 Treacherous
9 Dangerous	19 Silly
10 Destructive	20 Graceful

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	No. of Clues.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	3
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Name .....

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Address .....

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Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 10th *July* 1935.

HOW TO MAKE CONCERTS POPULAR

G. B. S. Suggests Novel Methods To Attract Audiences

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has solved the problem of how to make symphony concerts popular, all that is necessary is to fill the hall, he announced in an interview at Durban after the opening of Durban's "season."

"Yes. Mr. Shaw but how are we to do it?"

"It is simple enough—you must never allow the hall to be half-empty. Avoid that and you encourage players while convincing people it is popular. Onee you give them that idea you won't be able to keep them away. You see people it is popular. Once you whether a thing is popular or not; you have to make them believe it is."

"Yet, but there's a difficulty. How are we to get the people?"

"Quite easy. You have a lot of convicts here who must have wives and sweethearts. Go out and get them, put the men in dinner suits and the women in evening dress and fill the hall with them. You will then have a distinguished audience of excellent listeners. Others who come along will be unable to get in, and immediately they will start a clamour to get in.

"Once you begin turning people away everybody will want to come. Give them the idea they can't get in easily, and you will find it difficult to keep them out."

It was mentioned that the gallery was free to all comers.

"EVERYONE SUPERIOR."

"That's not enough," said Mr. Shaw quickly. "It is the hall you must have filled with people in evening dress. Then it makes everybody feel superior, especially if you get convicts. They are all people who have done things.

"As it is, people who can't pay will be too proud to go in the gallery, and those who can pay won't go unless you give them complementary tickets: so you lose both ways."

Having the gallery free rather savoured, he thought, of separating the sheep from the goats.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Many people measure a child's happiness according to the depth of his uncleanliness, and there is a consequent suspicion that children cannot be really happy unless they are thoroughly grubby. Whenever a mother apologises for the appearance of young children her friends say, indulgently. "Well, it shows they are happy." The mother gives a smile of relief, usually because this reply condones her momentary laziness. Few mothers like washing hands and faces, either in or out of season, even when they know that the children would be much happier if marched upstairs and set to rights.

That Sweet Disorder

I have noticed often enough that a tired child is almost invariably a messy child. Weariness seems to urge a child towards any possible form of untidiness; he kicks shoes off, pushes socks down, fumbles with tie or handkerchief, runs his fingers through his hair, touches things—butter, ink, soil—aimlessly, and then rubs his face. The first sign of tiredness in a child is usually a disinclination to fasten buttons. So shoe-straps flap, coats are left open, jersey-necks gape. The child is not so much unwilling as unable to make an effort to brush his hair or turn up his cuffs.

We have only to think of our own occasional lassitude in order to sympathise. Sometimes, when we know we "really ought to change" we sit in one chair, stand up, flop into another, and think distastefully of the need to face the chilliness of a bathroom or bedroom to unearth a different pair of shoes and collect a fresh lot of accessories. We say, as I have heard a child say, "I simply can't make myself do anything." We know we ought to make a move, we feel shiny-nosed, streaky-haired, and creased-collared—and we are miserable. No sympathetic caller, taking us unawares, could persuade us that our belated morning face is a happy one. Yet all the time we have known that we shall feel refreshed after we have washed, changed, brushed.

Putting Off The Moment

Children are just the same. They know when they are sticky and untidy, and they hate feeling like that. They long for "a good wash", but even after they are able to wash themselves they sometimes cannot, when led to the water, bring themselves to do the job of washing properly. They lack the moral conviction (or cowardice) that ultimately propels adult ablutions; it does not matter much to infants that they "mustn't be seen like this." And so they go on getting grubbier and more peevish, hoping that "They" will get tired of saying "Do go and wash yourself" and will sweep them off their feet and do it for them.

Children get into this state, usually, about an hour before dinner-time and an hour before bed-time, when it hardly seems worth while trying to remedy it. We might as well, we feel, wait for the ante-prandial washing of hands or evening bath. This waiting in an untidy state for an event that is an hour ahead is demoralising to the children and gets on everyone's nerves. A child trails about and his appearance becomes worse, while the adult in charge becomes more irritable. "Don't touch me." "Take your sticky hands off that chair," the child is told with increasing impatience, or, "Push your hair out of your eyes and do stop rubbing your nose with those black knuckles." The child is awkward, we persuade ourselves, believing that as he is so completely unpresentable he ought to be shouting and running about happily in the garden instead of offending our sight, endangering our furniture, and beginning to whine. We look at the clock; there is still three-quarters of an hour to pass. "Do tie your laces, pull your socks up, and try to be tidy," we repeat hopelessly.

Wash And Brush Up

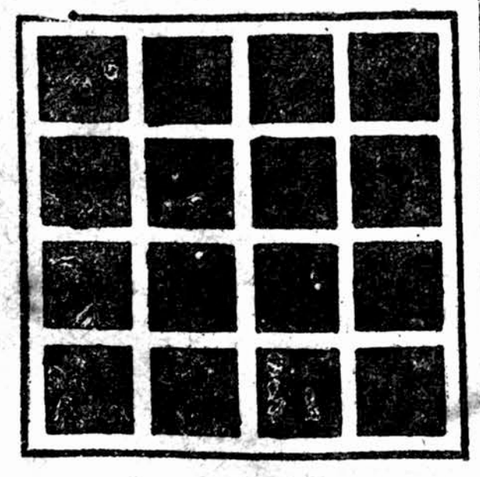
At the back of our minds we know that a gentle "wash and brush-up" and a change of frock or jersey would work wonders with the child's temper and outlook. An occasional concession on the part of the mother who is determined to make her children self-sufficient well repays her. The result of an extra wash and change at about 5 p.m. usually proves that ten minutes could not have been better spent. Sometimes the most energetic and independent of older children will plead "You wash me," and his appreciation of some unwonted service at once puts him and his temporary valet into a better frame of mind. Nothing is more soothing than to be passive while some personal service is performed for us; many a woman can find more relaxation in a visit to hair-dresser or manicurist than in a so-called "rest" in bed.

East winds react visibly on children, as well as affecting their spirits and ours. When I notice a change from wavy to straggly hair I know that the wind is in the east and there will probably be trailing shoe-laces and frayed tempers to cope with as well. Children are more orderly beings than we often suppose. They like to be assured that they "look nice", and will frequently seem fussy about wearing another blouse or tie. I have known a hair-cut to have a tonic effect on behaviour, because children resent their own untidiness.

We have only to remember how thoroughly happy and angelic children look and are when they are bathed and brushed and ready for bed to suspect that when a child is cross and untidy he is cross because he is untidy. I certainly do not believe in following children round with face-cloths and hair-brushes, but I feel that we can often help a child if we realise that peevishness is sometimes due to his being at once over-grubby and over-tired. An odd "good wash", can save many a situation.

* * *

A STRANGE FACT



Here you see sixteen squares divided by white lines Gaze at them intently for a second or two and it will appear to be grey where they intersect. Now change your vision and look at only one of the intersections. The grey will disappear from that one but will remain in the others. Strange, isn't it?

Brave children!—They wanted to lift that log lying on the road and obstructing the passage....their "Dada" readily helped them to do this little service.

WHO WAS IT?

"Dear, dear! What is all the excitement about?" cried Mr. Gray, when he came home from the office. And how alarmed he was to hear that there had been a robbery.

"Someone has taken that valuable vase out of the cabinet," said the maid. "And I'm sure no one has been in the house."

Mr. Gray pursed his lips.

"No one at all" he asked.

"Well," said the maid, "only a sweep to clean the kitchen chimney, a man to mend the grandfather clock, and the miller with a sack of flour. They arrived one at a time when I was upstairs dusting the rooms.

"I just looked out of the window and called down to them," she added. "The miller brought the sack in, the sweep walked in to clean the chimney, and the clockmender waited downstairs for me."

"Oh!" remarked Mr. Gray. "Then it seems that one of those men must have taken the vase while you were upstairs. But I'm afraid we shall never find out who it was."

"I think I can!" suddenly cried little Dicky Gray. "I'll just have a look in the room where the vase was."

And after examining the floor of the room very carefully, he came back and cried: "It must have been the clockmender!"

Sure enough, it was proved later that it was! But how did Dicky guess! Ah, that is the mystery for you to solve!

It is a great mystery, isn't it? Well, you see, Dicky knew that the miller would be covered with flour and the sweep with soot. And he looked into the room, knowing

that if either of them had been there, they would have left some mark. But he could find no sign of soot or flour, and therefore the clockmender must have been the culprit!

* * * *

ALL WERE WRONG!

(A Story by Bro. P. S. Adnav))

Two men were once walking along a forest path, talking about reptiles. One of them said to the other, "Do you know chameleon the lizard-like reptile? What a shining blue colour it has and . . . ." The other cried, "Hold there, what a fool you are to say that chameleon has blue colour. It is not blue but crimson." Then there began a hot discussion between them and at last they came from words to blows.

In the meanwhile a third traveller came there and the two telling about the quarrel implored him to plead. The man laughed and said, "You two are quite wrong. Chameleon has green colour. I have just seen it on a tree beyond." Then he led the two to the tree, and behod, the chameleon was neither blue, crimson nor green but it was all white!!

* * * *

OUT OF MY DEPTH.

(Sent by Bro. Mahalingam.)

My adventure happened one very hot day, when I went with my chums for a bathe to keep cool.

I shall never forget the happening, for it was nearly the cause of my losing my life.

I was not able to swim very well at the time, and so I floated and let the current carry me out a little way. Then I would swim the short distance back to shore.

On this fateful day I floated too far out without noticing it, and when I put my feet down, I found, to my horror, that I could not touch bottom.

I suppose I got a bit panicky and I struggled, which only made things worse, for I sank.

When I came to the surface, I let out a gurgling yell for help, but my chums thought I was fooling and took no notice.

I tried to swim, but the current was strong. Nevertheless, telling myself to keep calm I managed to reach a rock where I clung. A huge wave washed me on to it, and at last after a great struggle, I succeeded in hoisting myself on to the jagged rock where I lay gasping for breath.

It was then that my chums realised that something was wrong, but by this time I succeeded in gaining shallow water and so escaped from what was the narrowest squeak I have ever had in my life.

Nowadays when I look back on that terrifying experience, I am convinced that the rock undoubtedly saved my life, for had it not been there, it is certain that I should have drowned.

Anyway, you may be sure that I shall always be very careful when I bathe in the sea again, for next time I may not be so lucky.

* * * *

A SCARE FOR JACK.

(Sent by Sis. Mary.)

My sister, brother and I were all seeking adventures, so we two girls made a plan to frighten my brother, who boasted that nothing could scare him.

We began by finding an old water melon, which we cut to represent a queer face, and then we stuck this on a signpost outside our house. With some old clothes draped on the post, and the two arms of the signboard, the whole thing looked like a strange ghost.

We were very proud of our handiwork, and eagerly awaited the time when Jack would arrive home from work.

At last we heard the train arrive, and then, hiding, we waited for him to come along.

Suddenly Jean clutched my arm and pointed a trembling finger at the ghost, which moved. I looked and nearly had a fit, for the "ghost" was coming towards us.

Oh dear, the shock we had. All thoughts of Jack were gone as we fled up to the house and found Jack and the family roaring with laughter.

Not long afterwards Bill, my little brother, arrived carrying our ghost. He had overheard Jean and I planning the scare and had sprung it on us, instead.

* * * *

These are two very good adventurous stories, which gives me an idea that many of you may have had such experiences to relate. Why don't you write them to me? —your other sisters and brothers, the readers of this Corner, are sure to enjoy it!

One realises the luxury of a sip of water when he is out of the home—out of the city—in woods, as a matter of fact.. and there, on the by-way, the existence of a cottage is a relief to find out and a pleasure to know—that's at least, what these children seem to be feeling like: And look, how anxious every one is for the water!

USEFUL

Here is a very useful little fact for you to bear in mind. If you wish to remember the short months of the year, all you have to do is to count the knuckles and depressions on your hands. The knuckles are the long months and the depressions are the short months. Thus:

First knuckle of left hand, January. First depression, February. Second knuckle, March. Second depression, April. Third knuckle, May. Third depression, June. Fourth knuckle, July.

Now here comes a point which you must be sure to remember. The first knuckle of the right hand stands for August. The first depression for October and so on.

* * * *

SOMETHING TO MAKE

(Sent by Bro. V. C. Bhagat).

Do you know how to make copies of pictures and illustrations printed in newspapers?

You will only require a piece of candle wax, a spoon, and a few sheets of white note papers. Choose a picture and cut a piece of paper exactly the same size.

Rub the wax on one side of a sheet until it is covered with a thin film. Place the waxed side of the sheet on the picture, and then press the bowl of the spoon over it, rubbing with a firm even pressure.

After rubbing all over the paper for some time you will find that a clear impression of the picture has been transferred on the sheet.

* * * *

A JOLLY GAME

This game is called "Captain." One player is chosen to be the captain and the others are the crew. The first captain first chooses a letter, which he calls out to the crew. Let us suppose the letter M is chosen.

He now goes round the players, briskly asking questions, all of which must be answered by words beginning with the letter M.

"What is the name of the ship?" he saks the first player.

"The Maryland," is the reply, or any name he chooses beginning with the letter M.

"What is the name of the captain?" he next asks.

"Mark Mason."

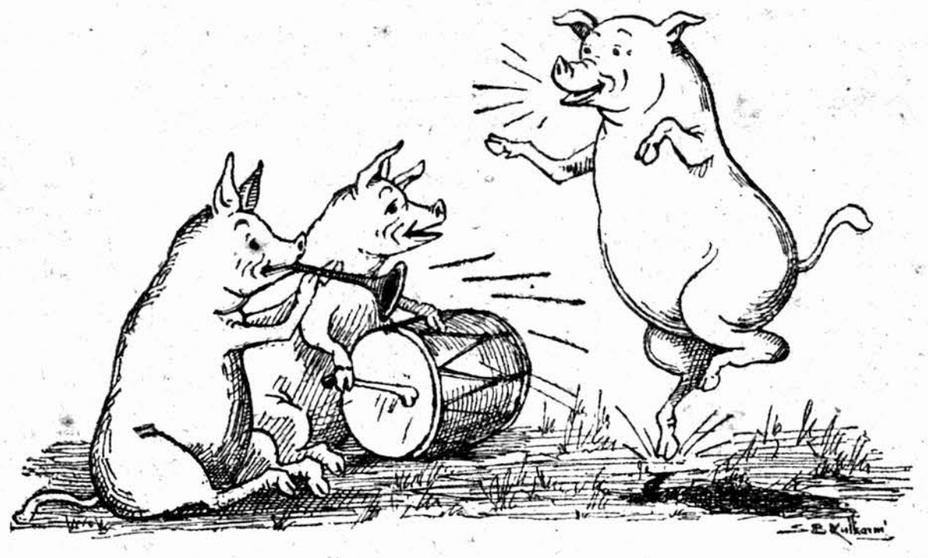
"What is the name of the mate?"

"Matthew Martin."

"What cargo does she carry?"

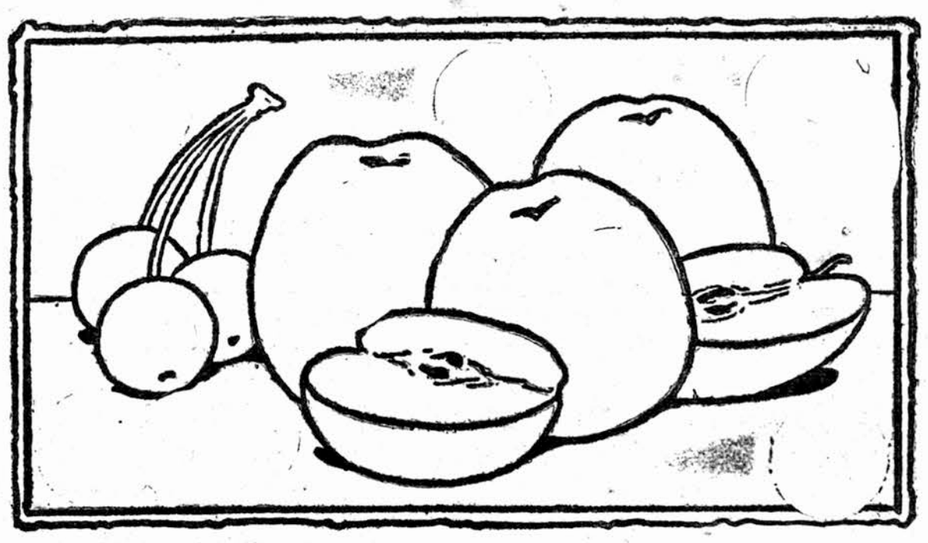
"Munitions."

And so the game goes on. The Captain makes up the questions and the players must answer before he counts five or lose a life. Any player losing three lives is out of the game.



Ever visited a Pig's Party? There are so many of them near Khar—at Dauda Chumchum exactly: Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, the "Gulistan" artist, thinks it would be worth while for the Khar Group of Balkan-ji-Bari to go there and enjoy a Pigs' Dance, with the Indian music accompaniment....We guess, he means, in imagination though!—Is it?

COLOUR THIS AND WIN A PRIZE!



THIS WEEK'S COMPETITION:

Here is a picture to colour with either paints or crayons. When you have done this as carefully as you can, cut it out, paste it to a postcard. and with your name, age, and address, send to Dada —"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay, All boys and girls studying upto Matric can send in their entries, which must arrive on or before the first post Sunday, 13th July morning. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

* * * *

HOW COULD THIS BE?

Two boy scouts were hiding behind a hedge, looking for a patrol, whom they were trying to capture. A looked up the road, while B looked down.

Presently A remarked to his companion,

"What are you smiling at?"

How could he tell that his chum was smiling, if he had not turned his head?

The answer is quite simple. The boys stood face to face, so that A looking up the road, could see B who was looking down.

* * * *

A CLEVER CATCH

Get a sheet of newspaper, and cut a hole in it, large enough to get your hand through quite easily. Now you will want a large dinner plate.

Hold up the plate and the newspaper, and ask your chum if he thinks he can push the plate through the hole in the paper.

Your chum will probably remark that he cannot do it and neither can you.

"That's where you are wrong," you tell him. "I can do it quite easily."

You now proceed to place the plate on the table, put your hand through the hole and push the plate along the table, when he will have to own that you have caught him nicely.

* * * *

WANT TO KNOW STILL?

And now, please, why have you not as yet joined Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association? Want to know still what it is, and how you could join?

Then, please, write to us to-day asking for the enrolment form and full particulars, enclosing a three-pice stamp to cover the postage and intimating us of your age. They will be despatched to you without any obligation.

Why not send us some stories, songs, games, pictures, etc., etc. for publication here? When drawing any pictures, please draw them in black; and when writing any contributions, please write them in legible hand and on one side of the paper only.

Kindly send all communications directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

News From Far & Near

CHASED BY HALF A SNAKE

When Neville Lewis of Grafton, Australia, cut a snake in two with a spade, the "head half" continued to chase him.

It was only when he smashed the head, he states, that the snake finally, expired.

EXECUTED BY GAS

Two Mexican brothers John and Louis Pacheco were executed for murder in the lethal gas chamber at Canyon City, Colorado, early this month.

It was the first time this method of carrying out the death sentence had been employed in Colorado.

GENERAL ACCUSED

Brigadier-General Frederick Fitzhugh Lance, aged sixty-one, was charged before Mr. Wilson at Tower Bridge in mail week of being under the influence of drugs to such an extent as to be incapable of controlling a motor-car, and of driving dangerously.

He was remanded to enable him to be legally represented.

THE LARGEST FAMILY?

There is a man living at Benoni, Transvaal, who has 435 relatives. He is Mr. C. A. Havemann, and he claims that his is a record for any family.

The combined ages of himself and his surviving brothers, with their direct descendants, totals 1,222 years. z

HYMNS—WITH COCKTAILS

Hymns washed down by cocktails, or cocktails sung down by hymns is the latest attraction in New York's "Bohemian" district, Greenwich Village.

At the old-fashioned Hotel Brevcourt there hymn-singing has become a regular feature of the Sunday cocktail hour. "Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem" is described as one of the most "popular numbers" to be heard there.

HIS PRIVATE ARMY

On parade in Hamburg are 80,000 soldiers—belonging to one man.

The soldiers are made of lead and their owner, Herr Wilhelm Wolf, made every one himself.

He has spent 14 years on the task; and used more than 12,000lb. of lead. The exhibition fills three storeys of a business building. The centre-piece is a panorama of a battlefield in the Western Front covering an area of 756 square feet.

MARRIED 78 TIMES

Cairo's 138 Old Man Is Now In Poor-House

The latest addition to Cairo's poor-house is Ibrahim el Helbawi, who claims to be one hundred and thirty-eight years old.

He was once a rich man, he says, but he had one weakness—pretty girls. As a result he has been married 78 times. That is why Ibrahim is now in the poor-house.

He has always kept within his religion, however he staunchly maintains, and has never had more than four wives at once. Before marrying a fifth he always "divorced" at least one member of his harem.

HE CRUCIFIES HIMSELF

A naked man was found crucified on a rough wooden cross near High Point (North Carolina)

He was J. R. Riggs, aged thirty-six. He was taken to hospital and is recovering.

At first he told the doctors that three men had ordered him from his bed and crucified him, but later he confessed that he devised the torture himself, and carried it out with the help of his fifteen-year-old son by a former marriage in the hope that it would cause his present estranged wife to return to him.

KAISER'S PIP NOW AN APPLE TREE

An apple tree grown from the pip of an apple the Kaiser ate in 1912 has just blossomed for the first time in Sussex.

The owner is the Rev. Rosslyn Bruce. He was in a German hotel when he met the Kaiser who remarked that the apple he was eating was the best he had ever tasted.

The clergyman asked for the core. He sold five of the pips at a guinea each for charity and planted the sixth in his garden

By 1914 it was six inches high, but it remained the same height all through the war, and only started to grow again in 1918.

The owner hopes to get his first apple from it in October.

R. F. A. OFFICERS DON BLUE SHIRTS

A Royal Air Force officer appeared on parade at one of Britain's largest airdromes last month wearing a blue shirt and colar, insted of the traditional white.

He explained to his fellow officers that he had received permission to do so from the C.O.

The next day every officer in the station was wearing a blue shirt and collar.

Now the fashion is spreading all over the country.

Another R.A.F. innovation is the introduction of the old R.F.C. glengarry cap instead of the peaked caps now worn.

CITY OF PERPETUAL MOURNING

"Manchester is a city of perpetual mourning," declared Arnold Marsh, Secretary, National Smoke Abatement Society, at a conference of the Manchester branch of the society. "Even the great new library is losing its school-girl complexion, and unless something drastic is done itD will take on the funeral hue of the Town Hall.

"It is a case of 'going, going, gone,' with the beauty and colour of Manchester's buildings," he said, "The Town Hall, the Cathedral, Chetham's Hospital, Rylands' Library, are hopelessly 'gone.' The great post-War buildings, ships Canal House, Arkwright House, Sunlight House, the Rylands' building and the new Library, all in various stages of 'going.'"

OFFICER'S LOVE FOR HIS DOG

An officer's love for his dog is revealed in the provision made for it in the will, published recently, of Major Evelyn G. H. Atherley, late Royal Horse Guards, of South Audley-street, W.

Major Atherley owned a Sealyham named Blinkers, and he directed that the dog should be given to Miss Leavey, his housekeeper, to whom he left £9,000 stating that she should have a further £40 a year as long as the dog lives.

Miss Leavey stated that Major Atherley was devoted to Blinkers. "The dog," she added, "is now 11 years old, and is happy with me."

VISCOUNT NOW A BUTLER

Unable to make a living otherwise, the Viscount de Kergoet, son of a Paris banker, has become a butler in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Darsie at Pasadena, Calif.

"I have had butlers all my life—I know what they tshould and should not do," he said, "so what would be more natural than for me to take a butler's position in an emergency?"

Persian Princesses Discard Veil

The Shah of Persia, Reza Shah Pahlevi, has taken a leaf out of Turkey's book and begun westernising his country.

A start has been made with the veil (says Reuter).

On the Shah's orders his two elder daughters, Princess Shahdokt, aged 18, and Princess Mahdokt, aged 17, have laid the veil aside and are now often seen riding on horseback with their suite through Teheran, in European riding habits.

LENDING LIBRARIAN A TRADESMAN

The question whether the manager of a lending library could be convicted for breaking the Sunday Observance Act, 1677, when he lent a novel on the Sabbath Day came before a King's Bench Divisional Court recently.

Ralph Lee, who manages a library in Chariot-street, Hull, supplied a borrower with a book for twopence on a Sunday last May. Subsequently, in the local police court, he was charged that.

"On a Lord's Day he unlawfully exercised a cretain worldly business in his ordinary calling of a lending-library, the same not being a work of necessity of charity, contrary to section I. of the Act of 1677."

He was fined 55.

Without calling on counsel for the respondent, the Court dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Lord Hewart said there was evidence that the appellant was a tradesman within the meaning of the Act in the sense that he was a person who was "trafficking in goods"

FIND OF UNKNOWN GOSPEL

Document Contains Answer By Christ

A fragment of a hitherto unknown gospe, in which Jesus Christ answered hypocritical spies, was read on May 17 to the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, Paris.

The gospel, written on papyrus was translated thus by Robert Eisler, Austrian scholar.

"Certain spies approaching him tempted in hypocritical fashion saying, 'Our Lohd Master Jesus, we know You are come sent by God. For the miracles You perform outdo all the prophets. What therefore, is your opinion—would it be illicit for us to pay the king's taxes which are disagreeable to us? Shall we disobey them and the authorities or not?"

"Annoyed at their idolatrous folly, he said to them:

" 'Why do you call me Lord with your mouth if you don't listen to Me as Master by accepting what I tell you? Rightly did Isaiah prophesy about you—these people honour Me with their mouth, with their lips they honour Me while drawing unto Me but their heart is far from me'."

LONDON IN NEXT WAR

The prospect of a mass incendiary bomb attack on London in which several hundreds of fires would be started simultaneously was envisaged by Mr. R. H. Denne, of London, at the annual conference of the Professional Fire Brigades Association at Scarborough.

Mr. Denne, speaking on the subject of air raids, said that while, in his opinion, the gas attack would have the evil population more or less unmoved, the incendiary bomb provided an easier, cheaper, and more effective method of attack. Upon the fire brigades of the country would fall the greatest task that had ever faced that service.

YACHT WITHOUT A RIVET

The first all-welded steel yacht, the Wishbone, slid into the water from a Cowes building yard early in June.

She has been moulded out of solid steel without the use of a single rivet.

She was built for Mr. Alan R. Colman, an East Coast yachtsman, to the design of Mr. Uffa Fox, who has three times crossed the Atlantic in small sailing vessels.

The welding has saved about 17 per cent. in the whole weight, yet the Wishbone is stronger than a riveted ship.

She will undertake ocean racing.

STARTED AS BOY CLERK

And Left £438,000

Mr. George Shrubsall, of Reigate, Surrey, joined the Pearl Assurance Company sixty-five years ago as a boy clerk.

He was a total abstainer, a keen Methodist and a hard worker.

He was promoted step by step. He became president of the company. He died last February.

He left 438,000 pounds.

"HOSTELS" FOR BIRDS

Six Lighthouses Equipped With Perches For Migrants In England

Thousands of bird migrants on their passage to England for the summer are being saved from destruction by "hostels" erected for them on lighthouses round the coast.

During the migration season, numbers of birds, tired by their long flight from distant lands, are being lured to their death at night by the great beams of light cast by the lighthouses.

The birds search in vain for a resting place, hurl themselves continually against the glass of the lanterns, and fall exhausted into the sea and perish.

Six lighthouses—Spurn Head; Sketts, Anglesey; St. Catherine's Isle of Wight; South Bishop, Pembrokeshire; Bardsey Island, North Wales; and the Casquetts, Channel Isles—have been equipped with perches for the use of the migrants.

About ten rows of perches, both above and below the lantern, encircle the lighthouses, and at night in the migration season every available inch of space is sometimes occupied by birds flying to this country. In the morning, refreshed by the rest, they resume the journey.

Mosque Of Saint Sophia

(Continued from page 13.)

January, A.D. 532, until the date of its consecration—Christmas Day, A.D. 537—when, during prolonged celebrations, 30,000 measures of wheat and several hundredweight of gold were distributed among the poor.

They built into the fabric the relics of saints to ensure safety in earthquakes; they laid a floor in which the four rivers of Paradise were revealed in "the thousand dyes of the veined marble"; they mixed their mortal with warm barley water, pulverized elm bark, lime and powdered brick and shells; for the best porous bricks, one-fifth the usual weight, they sent to Rhodes, and for the multi-coloured marbles they drew on the quarries of Phrygia, Laconia, Lydia, Thessaly, or wherever the most striking in composition and tint were obtainable.

These ardent workers elaborated the column capitals into designs described by Grelot as "Gothicized Greek". Gibbon did not waste words on faint praise: "Every order of architecture", he says, "disclaims their fantastic forms". But real skill was lavished on the maze of mosaic, gold, silver, and every hue-30,000 cubes to a single yard.

COST SIXTEEN MILLION POUNDS

And what was the cost of this amazing undertaking? Professor Paparrigopoulos, the Greek historian, has made a careful estimate after computing the cost of ground, labour, raw materials, and all ornaments and precious vessels. Sixteen million pounds sterling is his figure, one-third as much again as that spent in the hundred and twenty years required for the building of Saint Peter's, Rome.

The cost, though, is not to be reckoned in figures alone. It is recorded by Zonaras that even the water-pipes of aqueducts were melted down to obtain a lead covering for the roof, that schools were shut, that salaries might be diverted to the one purpose, and that so much money was withdrawn from normal circulation as to plunge the people "into general ignorance and barbarism."

There are, too, the stories of the widow and the cobbler who were asked to surrender their land to the needs of the church. The widow, Anna, refused to leave the spot where she was born. Only when Justinian himself besought her did she give in and make a free gift of her property. She demanded one condition—that her body should be buried within the sacred area so that on the resurrection morning she might receive her eternal reward. Justinian saw that this request was fulfilled, and was present at the funeral when, a few years later, the widow's bones were interred in the north-west corner of the building.

A COBBLER AND AN ANGEL

The case of the cobbler was amusing. The man would only give up proprietorship in return for a prominent seat in the Hippodrome. The honour was accorded to him. He arrived for the games with some ceremony, to find that his seat was turned back to front. The soldiers solemnly saluted, the crowd broke into derisive laughter, and the cobbler slipped away, never to return to his distinguished position.

Meanwhile, impatience to finish the work at all costs was not confined to Justinian and his army of toilers. One day, during the lunch-hour Siesta, a boy who was watching the tools was confronted by a man in a white raiment. He was told to hurry the men back to their job. "I will stay here and look after your tools" said the stranger. The Emperor heard of this visitation, declared the apparition to be an angel, and sent the boy to a distant part of the Empire on the solemn oath that he would not return. It is said that the angel is still waiting for that youth.

TURKS TAKE THE CHURCH

But on May 28th, 1453, the occasion when Saint Sophia was in greatest need of divine intervention, no angel came to the help of the terrified populace which had sought sanctuary from the Ottomans in this patriarchial Cathedral of old Byzantium.

The Turks broke through the doors of the southern vestibule, swarmed into the nave, seized the panic-stricken refugees and led them away as slaves. "La ilah, 'il Allah", cried a priest of Mohammed from the steps of the Christian pulpit. The Conqueror, Mohammed II, himself mounted the altar and bowed in prayer to Allah and the Prophet. Henceforth "Aya Sophia" was second only to the Al Haram mosque in Mecca.

For nearly five centuries the converted church has been symbolic of the Ottoman conquest and of the triumph of Islam. Today the Kemalist Turk associates "Aya Sophia" with an anathematic Caliphate. He respects the building, seeing it only in its architectural and historic light. Indeed, it may be said of his predecessors as they said of the Christian Greeks on the capture of the Byzantine church —

"The rite is o'er and thou majestic fane,
The glory is departed from thy brow."

"Woman With Enigmatic Smile"

Famous Painting Of "Mona Lisa" In Louvre Declared To Be Wrongly Named

For 400 years the woman with the enigatic smile who posed for the famous painting, "Mona Lisa", has been falsely indentified according to Professor Raymond S. Stites of Ohio.

Dr. Stites, professor of aesthetics at Antioch College, said he has proof from 12 years of research in the life of Leonardo da Vinci that the woman was Isabella d'Este, the Marchioness of Mantua.

Reference books are incorrect, Dr. Stites said, in identifying the model for Leonardo's masterpiece as Madonna Lisa, Neapolitan wife of Zanoki, or Francesco del Giocondo.

Georgio Vasari, an Italian writer, made the original error 40 years after the death of Leonardo in 1519, the professor explained. He made the error in copying a manuscript by Gaddiano, a Florentine, "and everyone since then has carried the error along," Dr. Stites said.

Estimateing the value of the painting which now hangs in the Louvre, as "about a million dollars," the professor said, "Until now the painting has been one of more or less a mythical person. Now one begins to understand why the Mona Lisa has always been so popular. It is the portrait of one of the noblest and most perfect women of the Renaissance."

The professor's identification of the model for Leonardo was obtained easily, he said.

Examining Leonardo's writings, Dr. Stites found no mention of Madonna Lisa but only the statement that Leonardo painted a portrait of her husband, Piero Francesco. From Leonardo's writings, he established that the famous artists made the profile drawings of Isabella, Marchioness of Mantua, who was the wife of Marquis Gonzaga, whose "victory" at Fornovo over the forces of Charles VIII., is considered the first modern battle between nations.

Dr. Stites said he found the profile studies of Isabella on a medal by Christopher Romano in the Imperial Museum in Vienna and impressed on Leonardo's signet ring. He withheld announcement of his discovery of the true identity of the "Mona Lisa" until more recent studies enabled him to identify the statue of Isabella in the Berlin Museum.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187 Bombay. 2

Bombay Agents:-

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GET RID OF THE MISTAKEN NOTION THAT SOAPS MADE IN INDIA ARE INFERIOR TO FOREIGN STUFFS

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It is not only highly germicidal preventing and curing all sorts of skin troubles but also

IT IS A HIGH CLASS TOILET SOAP—the best Soap

FOR DAILY USE.

Its FRAGRANCE IS PLEASING AND REFRESHING
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It BRINGS SMOOTHNESS TO THE SKIN AND
It IMPROVES COMPLEXION.

MARGO SOAP is prepared from pure NEEM OIL previously refined and deodorised by our patented process without impairing its essential properties.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

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Try a Cake and you will always love it. We are the original manufacturers of NEEM SOAP. There have been many spurious imitations. See that you get genuine

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Ask for our unique NEEM preparations.

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Bombay Branch: DEVAKARAN MANSION, Princess St., Bombay 2.

"The Monster of the Loch"

waited on us at table, is a sailor. Sailors in a castle in the middle of Scotland seem queer to me."

I shrugged my shoulders.

"Maybe a whim of Martin Benson's," I suggested.

"But he's not a sailor, my dear boy; he's a crook."

Jonathan Jow had spoken confidently. And I saw that the sunburnt features had set grimly in the yellow candlelight.

"Are you certain?" I asked.

"I haven't any proof," he replied. "I can only tell the slinking beast of the jungle when I see it."

"There's one man who could explain something of this mystery," I said.

The leonine white head nodded.

"Oppermann, I know. But then, he's a crook, too. And he has some real private reasons for remaining silent. No, we shan't get anything out of Oppermann—yet."

"Finally," I said slowly, "there's the monster."

Jonathan Jow blew a cloud of smoke to the ceiling.

"Yes, there's the monster. Once we—" He stopped and bent his head in an attitude of listening. I held my breath. "Do you hear anything?" he asked.

"I rose, intending to go to the window and draw aside the heavy curtains. But Jonathan Jow stopped me with outstretched hand.

"No," he whispered. "Put out the candles first!'

Quickly I obeyed.

"Now draw the curtains, slowly."

Again I obeyed. The heavy glass, fitted to withstand Highland storms, gleamed queerly.

I listened, intently. At first it was the thumping of my own heart which seemed to resound throughout the room. Then the rhythm of the beat took on a new note. Chug . . . chug . . . chug . . .

"A motor-launch, on the loch!" I whispered.

He nodded and glanced at the gleaming dial of his wrist-watch.

"And the time is twenty minutes past midnight. The moon will be up in another quarter of an hour. Then we shall be able to see everything."

"Look!"

Something lifted out of the black water, something that gleamed in a strange manner. I saw a gigantic round head, glistening and dripping with water. And goggled eyes turned slowly in our direction as though scenting watchers in the castle. The head swayed slowly to and fro. Then it began to move towards the shore. I saw a slimy, dripping, grey body begin to lift from the water.

"Good God!" I cried aloud.

And I almost screamed as there came a sudden thundering knock at the door.

"You fool!" snarled Jonathan Jow.

That thundering knock came again. A voice called out.

"Mr. Jow! Mr. Jow, are you there?"

"Light the candles," whispered Jonathan Jow.

Trembling, I hastened to obey. Even as I turned, Jonathan Jow had opened the door.

Martin Benson, in pyjamas and dressing-gown, stood there, a candlestick in his hand. There was anxiety on his face, which disappeared when he saw the familiar, lithe figure of the big-game hunter.

"My dear Mr. Jow," he said. "I'm sorry to disturb you. But I had just entered your room and found it unoccupied. I had a

(Continued from page 9.)

sudden fear that something might have happened."

Jonathan Jow laughed.

"Good heavens, no. What should happen?"

"Nothing—er—nothing," replied Benson. There was a suspicious gleam in his dark eyes. "But you must be very tired. I think you ought to turn in."

Once again I sensed the suspicion of a command in his voice. But Jonathan Jow had yawned again.

"You're right, Benson. I am tired. And this young man has been keeping me awake with his wild yarns." He nodded casually to me. "Good night, my boy."

"Sleep well," said Benson, the suspicion of a leer on his face.

Then the door closed on me.

CHAPTER 10

THE SECRET CHAMBER

For over an hour I lay on my bed unable to sleep. Then the fatigue of the day must have overcome me, for I awoke with a start to find a hand over my mouth in the darkness.

"Don't be alarmed," whispered the familiar voice of Jonathan Jow.

"Is anything wrong?" I whispered.

"Something is wrong," was the quiet reply, "and I'm going to find out what it is."

I slipped off the bed and strug-

MARTIN BENSON.

gled into my dressing-gown.

"Where are we going?" I asked, as Jonathan Jow cautiously opened the door and listened.

"Downstairs," he whispered back. "And be careful of those creaking boards near the staircase."

I shuffled silently after him as he passed along the gallery. Jonathan Jow moved like a shadow, noiselessly. In the darkness all the old training of the jungle asserted itself.

We were now in the dining-room where we had had that strange talk with Martin Benson. As Jonathan Jow again stopped to listen I gave a quick glance at my wrist-watch. It was just 2 a.m. Jonathan Jow's hand stretched out and took my arm. I realised that he had memorised the position of every piece of furniture in the room and was piloting me across the floor as confidently as though he was in an African forest where he knew the position of every fallen tree, every kloof and krantz, every hidden water-hole.

But suddenly the wall loomed up before us. Jonathan Jow seemed to be walking into it. I stopped, but those steel-like fingers dragged me on, relentlessly. It was then I found that we were passing through a doorway hidden by a curtain which I had certainly not noticed when we had been dining in the room a few hours previously.

Even as I stepped into the opening, I felt the dank atmosphere of the loch chilling my body. In the darkness I saw Jonathan Jow sinking slowly. The next moment I realised we were descending a flight of stone steps.

"Quiet!" cautioned Jonathan Jow. "Take off your slippers and walk in your bare feet."

Unhesitatingly, I obeyed. I had experienced too many adventures with Jonathan Jow not to realise that were probably on the brink of some strange discovery. But my feet were treading on slimy, dank stones. We were in a narrow passage which seemed at some time to have been flooded by the waters of Loch Lare. For one horrible moment I wondered if we were creeping towards the secret haunt of the monster of the loch.

Ahead of us a yellow beam of light cut the ceiling. In the darkness through which we proceeded cautiously it had an eerie appearance. But Jonathan Jow, padding silently in his bare feet, did not hesitate. He went ahead and stopped within a couple of yards of this beam of light.

"Whatever you may see," he whispered to me, "don't speak or cry out!"

And then I noticed that the beam of yellow light was glowing amidst the leonine head of white hair. The light came from a small square glass window in the wall, and Jonathan Jow was slowly raising himself to peer into the light.

I followed this example. My hands touched the wall and I realised that we were facing another door, one which was flush with the wall and tightly closed. The heavy glass window fitted into the door, and through this we both peered at a strange scene.

It appeared to be an hermetically sealed chamber, brilliantly lit with several incandescent lamps. The walls were bare and whitewashed, except on one side where there was a curious array of dials.

Three men were grouped in the centre of this room. Their backs were towards us. Occasionally, their heads lifted and they gazed at the dials facing them on the wall. I saw the black fingers of needles quivering against the white dials, and as I peered in, bewildered at this scene, I became aware of a strange hissing sound. The hissing persisted, softly.

I gave a quick glance at my companion. But the features of Jonathan Jow were set grimly and the blue eyes stared tensely through the little glass window. Once again I turned my gaze to the scene. It was then that one of the figures straightened and walked towards the wall to get a closer view of the dials. There was no mistaking this figure. It was Martin Benson, still clad in pyjamas and dressing-gown.

But as he moved away from the others, I realised what they were bending over. It was the body of a man. His stockinged feet stretched out dumbly towards us. Heavy trousers covered his legs, but from his waist, the man was bare. And he lay there, a dead thing.

(To Be Continued).

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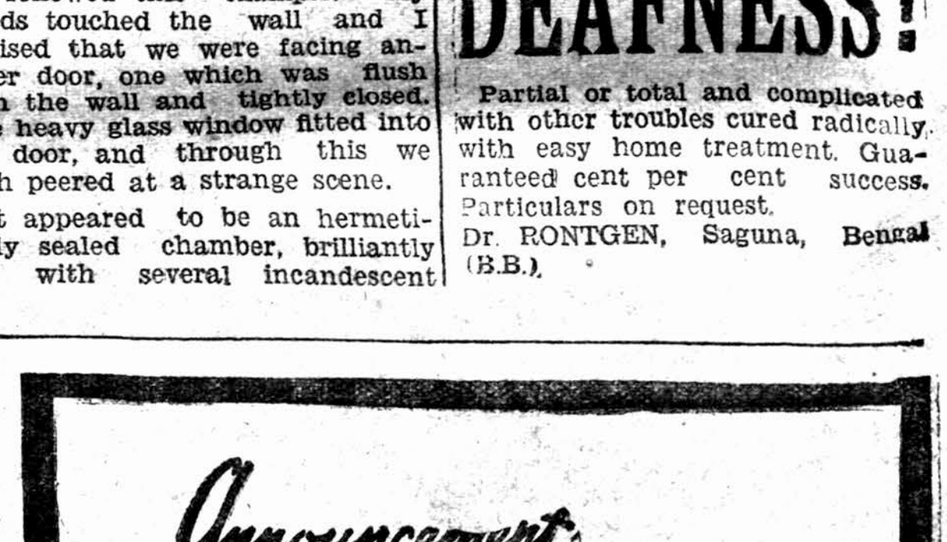

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LUXEMBURG STAMPS IN AID OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

(By Mlle. Cl. Hirzel, Geneva)

In these days of profound upheavals, political insecurity and economic depression, professional workers have been exceptionally hard hit by the general tendency to debase intellectual values. Political events have deprived innumerable professional workers in many countries of the possibility of carrying on their professional activities and earning of living. They were compelled to leave their country and seek a new start abroad. Professors, journalists, artists, lawyers, physicians, most of whom have not become rich in the course of their previous career, have taken refuge in foreign countries where they are struggling desperately for a living, more desperately, indeed, than would, perhaps, manual workers or businessmen in a similar position, for it takes a very long time for the work of the professional worker to bear fruit.

Meanwhile, these displaced professional workers are in danger of actual starvation. International assistance organisations have done their utmost to help them to bridge over until they can find work; but time goes on, private funds are exhausted, while the distress of the professional workers who have as yet failed to find some means of livelihood is getting worse every day.

Now for the first time a European Government has initiated a broad international relief action to alleviate the distress of the displaced scientists, artists and other professional workers, and afford them a waiting spell. The Government of Luxembourg has just issued a special set of postage stamps bearing a surplus tax, the amount of which will be devoted to the assistance of professional workers from all countries, who were forced to leave their homes as a result of political events, and would perish if no help were forthcoming.

The stamps are of exceptional interest, for they display symbolic images of those whom the issue is meant to help, and represent a professor, a painter, a journalist, an engineer, a chemist, a lawyer and a physician. These stamps will travel all over the world proclaiming the warm-hearted generosity of a minute country which has given a practical expression to its sense of duty towards humanity by helping those to whom humanity owes so much. These stamps should shake the general indifference in regard to the distress of refugee professional workers which merits the interest of civilised humanity. Let us hope that this humanitarian postage stamps issue will meet with well deserved success.

The stamps which have been issued early in May, are, like all Luxembourg stamps, a great philatelistic rarity. They will be available for about a year and may be purchased either at Luxembourg post offices, or at leading stamps dealers' all over the world.

Boxing Or Wrestling

(Continued from page 11.)

of the modern times is a proof of his ability in that direction.

Again, when lifted off his feet in air, a boxer feels distressed like a rudderless ship in stormy waters. And when he is thrown from there, God bless him! The thud of the impact is enough to pin him on a cot for a long time. The wrestler is at an advantage and for very many reasons. The psychological effect will not be there, he being accustomed to such lifts. Moreover, he is in the know of certain holds, by virtue of which he compels his opponent to place him on the ground with respect and care, as otherwise the latter is also injured. Besides, even if he fails in clicking on of such locks, he knows how to break the falls as his training includes scientific falling too. He knows how to fall without getting hurt and, hence, would emerge out of the ordeal unscathed, ready to prolong his resistance.

The duration of a round is of three minutes followed by a one minute rest. It needs no mention that almost always you will be required to defend yourself for a much longer period than this stipulated time. Consequently, the boxer would not be able to withstand the onslaught after the said period.

KNOCK-OUTS.

Consider what a boxer could do against a kick, a very frequently used move. The pregnant fact that a boxer is exposed below the belt is a sufficient warrant for his inability to dodge it. But a grappler, besides being alert to offset such an attack, can further turn the tables by operating one of the many handy locks applied after lifting the opponent's leg from the ground, which in this case the latter does by his own choice, thus helping him unwittingly in securing his ends.

Time and again it has been proved that science, speed, timing, etc., without sufficient power in the punch, fall short of effecting a knock-out. Many a professional pugilist, with years of experience and tons of fisticuff science, cannot administer the sleeping draught because of lack of dynamite in their punch. How would it be possible for a weak man or a genteel lady, when called upon to defend oneself against a sturdy ruffian, to produce that kick in the fist? Wrestling on other hand, founded upon the principle of leberage and equilibrium, enables even a ricketty David to overthrow a mighty Goliath. If some one pleads that knock-out is not the only way that a boxer tries to win by, then so much the better, for there is no referee who could award a verdict in his favour on point basis. Again, no pugilist can honestly affirm that he can knock out any and every man with one blow. This means that if his adversary intends to get in close quarters he could do it at the risk of at the most suffering one blow. But having reached there, he becomes the master of the situation.

HEIGHT AND REACH.

That height and reach are assets in boxing is common knowledge. But, both these are generally absent in a lady. Hence a lady in almost all cases and the short man in particular will feel the handicap very heavily. But in wrestling these do not act as impediments. Most of the champions are short and squatty people. Gama, Zybisco, Jim Londos are all short in stature. In fact, in the case under question he will be at an advantage as he can have an easy access to the lower limbs of his adversary where he is generally exposed.

Boxers are accustomed to a padded protection on their hands, an advantage that is robbed away from them in this case. The general idea that gloves are to soften the blows is erroneous, but these surely act as protection for the hands which swell in spite of this protection. As to the importance of this one factor alone upon the present issue we may acquaint our readers of the fact that no lesser personality than Jack Dempsey, when he was the world's champion, was severely gingered by Harry-Greb, only a middle-weight. The fight was a bare knuckle one.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS.

I intend to close the article after penning a few illustrations, as theories are not worth the paper they are written upon unless these be true in actual concrete form. Jack Johnson, ex-heavy-weight champion, a very powerful man, was severely trounced in a saloon in Toronto by the Irish Canadian mixer O'Brien. Billy Bapte, perhaps the greatest middle-weight boxer that the world has ever seen, was openly put to shame by Farmer Burns. John L. Sullivan, the last champion of the bare-knuckle era and the first of the gloved gladiators needs no introduction to any one with even a slightest shadow of interest in pugilistic history. A real king of the ring, he was very strong and perhaps the most feared. But even he, when in fury, was managed by his manager who was only a mediocre wrestler. Please note that while the former at the time was in the peak of his powers, being champion, the latter was already on a downward grade. And it is noteworthy that all the boxers cited above knew wrestling and hence could sense the movements of their opponents, which surely is an advantage.

Without trying to tire the patience of the reader I would like to recount one more of such encounters and then finish. Once, in Lahore, two tommies, who had been declared as champion boxers in their respective classes, came out of a bar. They were not drunk. They commanded a garriwala, the only one present there, to carry them. He explained it was already hired and hence he was sorry. But they were not in a mood to hear this. More so as they were champs. They tried to give a real hiding to the man, who, to save his skin, fled away, leaving his garri behind. Enraged at this they struck the horse in face who began to bleed profusely.

Here a bhisti entered the scene. He was a "patha" ((novice). He did not like their behaviour and made no secret of the same. Finding someone to vent their anger upon, both the tommies attacked him simultaneously. The bhisti, unperturbed by this, calmly unburdened himself of the load and with dignified confidence disposed of one with a trip and the other he lifted up and threw on the ground. Maddened at this they returned with double their former fury and energy, but the same was their lot a second time, only quicker. The second reverse cowed them so much that they howled out for help. The bhisti took up his kit and evaporated in a side lane.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Criminal (who has got a life sentence)—Oh, judge, I shall never live to do it.

Kindly Judge--Never mind, my man, do as much of it as you can.

* * * *

Mrs. Newlywed—My husband admires everything about me—my voice, my hands, my eyes, my figure.

Friend—And what do you admire about him?

Mrs. Newlywed—His good taste.

* * * *

A woman in humble life was asked one day on her way from church whether she understood the sermon a stranger had preached. "Wud I ha'e the presumption!" was her considerate answer.

* * * *

The wife of the proprietor of the "George and Dragon" had eloped with the squire's son.

"What be 'egoin' to do, Garge, now the missus 'ave left 'e?" asked one of his friends.

"Nowt," replied the publican, "I just be goin' to change t'old sign to the George!"

* * * *

The telegraph editor of a Denver newspaper complained to a country correspondent who omitted names in his stories. He wrote the man that if he neglected this essential detail in his next yarn he would be discharged.

A few days later the editor got this despatch:

"Como, Colorado, June 8.—A severe storm passed over this section this afternoon, and lightning struck a barbed-wire fence on the ranch of Henry Wilson, killing three cows—their names being Jessie, Bossie and Buttercup."

* * * *

A prominent official of the telephone company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the ringing of the telephoe. After bruising his knee on a chair and knocking his toe to answer a wrong number.

"Hello!" he growled.

"Are you an official of the telephone company?" asked the voice.

"Yes. What can I do for you?"

"Tell me," said the voice, "how it feels to get out of bed at two o'clock on the bedpost he reached the 'phone."

* * * *

The chief constable of a small town was also an expert veterinary surgeon. One night the telephone bell rang. The chief constable's wife answered it.

"Is Mr. Blank there?" said an agitated voice.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity of veterinary surgeon or as chief constable?" inquired the woman, rather pompously.

"Both, madam" came the reply. "We can't get our new bulldog to open his mouth, and there's a burglar in it."

Madge—Why do you prefer Wagner?

Marjorie—Because he composes about the only kind of music one can hear above the conversation.

* * * *

"Tell me, my dear, how do you manage to get the maid up so early in the morning?"

"It was rather clever of me. I introduced her to the milkman."

* * * *

"I've not seen old Mrs. Wiggins lately. How is she?"

"Dear, sir."

"What, joined the great majority?"

"Oh, no sir! She was a good enough woman, as far as I know."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"What is your idea of the great need of the country?"

"What is yours?" inquired Senator Sorghum.

"What has that to do with it?"

"As a competent politician I want to agree with you as far as possible."

* * * *

He was discussing his son and heir, whom he had recently taken into the business:

"Well, yes, he's shaping pretty well, but he has a long way to go yet before he'll have a head big enough to fill my shoes."

* * * *

Izzy—"What's the difference between sewing machine and a kiss?"

Lizzie—"I know they're different, but you tell me."

Izzy—"One sews seams nice and the other seems so nice."

* * * *

The absent-minded man said: "In China, dear friends, human life is regarded as of slight value. Indeed, if a wealthy Chinaman is condemned to death he can easily hire another to die for him, and I believe many poor fellows thus get their living by acting as substitutes."

* * * *

Hester had been in a railroad accident. The lawyer had just called.

"What you-all want?" she asked.

"I've come," said the lawyer, "to assist you in getting damages."

"Damages, my foot!" shouted Hester. "I done got all the damages I wants—what I craves is repairs."

* * * *

"Has my boy," wrote the proud parent to the schoolmaster, "a natural bent in any direction?"

"He has," replied the schoolmaster. "He gives every indication of being an industrial magnate some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him."

* * * *

"But this portrait makes me look so much older," objected Mrs. Grumpy Jones.

"That's the beauty of it, Madame," replied the artist. "Ten years from now it will be an even better likeness of you than it is to-day."

"Heard you were sick, Jim."

"Yes, I had the chimney disease."

"Chimney disease? What's that?"

"Flu."

* * * *

Mr. Thompson—I'm convinced that China needs a firm hand.

Mrs. Thompson—I've told the new maid that, but it's no use.

* * * *

"Why do they call it a dental parlor?"

"Parlor is another name for drawing-room."

* * * *

Mother—Now, do you know where bad little girls go to?

Molly—Oh, yes—they go almost everywhere.

* * * *

"Can you get any distance with your radio?"

"Sure! Why, the neighbors for three blocks around are complaining."

* * * *

Whitely: "What is your idea of a gentleman, Yellowly?"

"Yellowly: "A true gentleman always laughs at the joke of a story and never says that he has heard it before."

* * * *

Mother (treating little daughter to her first soda)—How do you like it, dear?

Little Daughter—It tastes just like your foot was asleep.

* * * *

"That violinist is using a violin that is 200 years old."

"The miser! With all the money he earns he could afford the best of modern fiddles."

* * * *

"Mrs. Brown," cried Mr. Smith to his neighbor, "have you spoken to your boy about mimicking me?"

"Yes, I have," replied Mrs. Brown. "I've told him not to act like a fool."

* * * *

Husband: "It spoils a cigar, you know, no matter how good it may be, to let it go out."

Wife (sweetly): "A cigar, then, is not unlike a husband."

* * * *

"You know one friend should help the other. Can you let me have 10 dols?"

"I see! You always are the other!"

* * * *

"Write what you know about the depression we hear so much about," ordered the teacher.

"The depression," wrote little Jimmy "is a period in which we go without things our parents never had."

* * * *

A tourist going through the U. S. northwest suffered a slight accident. He went to a farmhouse and inquired of the Swede owner: "Have you a monkey-wrench here?"

"Naw," replied the Swede, "my brother bane got a cattle rench over there; my cousin got a sheep rench down there; but too cold here for monkey rench."

Many a woman who goes on a diet finds that she is a poor loser.

* * * *

Wife (reading)—It says here they have found a sheep in the Himalaya Mountains that can run forty-five miles an hour.

Her Hubby—Well, it would take a lamb like that to follow Mary nowadays.

* * * *

First Comedian: "And did the audience applaud?"

Second Comedian: "Applaud! They made about as much noise as a rubber heel on a feather bed."

* * * *

The absent-minded professor drove up to his garage, stepped out and opened the doors. Looking inside, he gasped, and racing back to his car, drove furiously to the station. "Captain," he yelled, "my car's stolen. The garage is empty!"

* * * *

"Well, Mose, how is your better half this morning?"

"She's better, thankee, sah; but, boss, you shore is careless with your fractions."

* * * *

"The master is not at home."

"Then he must be very absent-minded. I saw his head at the window. Has he gone without it?"

* * * *

Basil: "What on earth will your father say when he knows we're engaged?"

Barbara: "Oh, he'll be delighted. He always is."

* * * *

"Mind you, old boy, I say nothing to the girl throwing me over and keeping the ring. But what gets me down is having to pay eleven more instalments on it whilst she's walking out with somebody else!"

* * * *

Husband (whose chances as candidate had seemed very poor): "Darling, I have been successful in the election."

Wife (incredulously): "Honestly?"

Husband: "Oh, why bring that up?"

* * * *

"Queen Elizabeth rode through Coventry with nothing on, and Raleigh offered her his cloak."

"Account of the feudal system: William the Conqueror was thrown from his horse and wounded in the feudal system and died of it."

* * * *

"Just think, children," said the missionary, "in Africa there are six million square miles where little boys and girls have no Sunday school. Now, what should we all strive to save money for?"

"To go to Africa!" cried a chorus of cheery voices.

* * * *

Miss Gushin: It must be wonderful to be a parachute jumper. I suppose you've had some terrible experiences.

Parachutist (fed up): Yes, miss, terrible. Why, once I came down where there was a sign, "Keep Off the Grass."

THE BEAUTIES OF THE ENGLISH - LANGUAGE!
MARJORIBANKS, CHOLMONDELEY. CAMPBELL SUITE
NOW, RAMA, READ OUT THESE WORDS
SIR, MARJORIBANKS, KOLOMONDLEY, CAMP-BELL SOOT
NONSENSE! ENTIRELY WRONG PRONOUNCIATION THEY ARE PRONOUNCED, "MARSHBANKS, CHUMLEY, CAMEL, AND SWEET!"
SIR, I DON'T LIKE THIS ENGLISH. I SHALL BE HAPPY TO LEARN HINDI
I AM SORRY MY BOY, BUT, THAT IS THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bombay's Quota In New Legislalure

Demand Of Corporation For 16 To Be Turned Down

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands on good authority that Bombay City will get only nine seats in the reformed legislature against 16 asked for by the Municipal Corporation in their representation, which will reach the Delimitation Committee at Poona to-day.

These nine seats will be divided among the different wards in the city including the suburbs.

The Mahim ward or "G" ward will be amalgamated for the purpose of election with the suburbs and will be given one seat.

The nine seats will not be confined to men. Six will be for men and three for women candidates.

New Divisions

Under the existing constitution of the Bombay Legislative Council, the total number of elective seats is 86. If Sind is excluded the total number of elective seats is reduced to 67. In the reformed legislature 119 seats have been reserved for the general constituency and they are proposed to be allotted as follows:—15 Depressed classes; 7 Marathas; 5 Women and 92 General.

At present Bombay City has been divided into two divisions, viz., Bombay North and Bombay South, for the purpose of election to the Legislative Council. These divisions being very extensive and populous, voters experience great inconvenience in recording their votes.

Under the new system, the voters will be divided into divisions which will return two representatives each, who will be voted for jointly. The trouble of voting will naturally be greatly diminished.

At the most, Bombay might get 12 seats, viz., nine for men and three for women, but it is not likely that Government would concede the 16 seats asked for.

Has Katherine Heard?

From the most western of Uncle Sam's metropolises, comes this picture of the youngest grandmother in the U. S. She is Mrs. Otto Eilers of Honolulu (right), who is a grandmother at the ripe old age of 30. With her are her daughter Mrs. Azaline Booth and her Year-old grandson. Mrs. Eilers was married at 14; Mrs. Booth at 13. Being a grandmother is a pleasant experience for Mrs. Eilers and she advises all girls to marry before they are sweet 16.

3 ESCAPE FROM JAIL BY CEILING

Two Long-Term Convicts Gain Their Freedom

L'ORIGNAL, ONT., (By Mail)

Forcing a hole through the seilling of the building in which they were confined, three men, two of them awaiting removal to Portsmouth penitentiary and the third to be tried tomorrow, figured in a mystery jail delivery here recently.

The men are: Jack McAuley, Ottawa sentenced May 14 to seven years imprisonment on conviction of breaking, entering and theft; Edward Clarke, Chatham N.B., sentenced to five years at the same time as MacAuley, and on similar charges; Leapold Desjardins who was to appear before Judge A. Constantineau in caunty court this week, charged with assaulting a police officer.

Provincial and county police were combing the country side for the escaped men. Late reports were that they had headed in the direction of Vankleek Hill, and this, as well as other clues were being followed up.

Although it is known the fugitives gained their freedom by making an opening in the ceiling, preliminaries to the actual escape are a mystery according to jail and county officials.

Each was locked up in a separate cell at the usual hour. Their absence remained unnoticed until breakfast time next day, and when cells were examined, the three in which Clarke, MacAuley and Desjardins had been lodged for the night, were still locked, but empty. About 10 men were confined in the jail, but the other prisoners claimed to have heard nothing.

The hole in the ceiling was not above their cells, but over the corridor along the short raw of cells. It seemed the men had in their possession keys or some kind of instrument with which they unlocked their cells, and locked them again before reaching the roof.

McAuley and Clarke were two of a trio who stole an automoble owned by Detective Lawrence Rishardson, "A" division, R.C.M.P., on May 2, in Over brook, near Ottawa, drove to Alfred, broke into and robbed the store of Cadieux Freres and the garage of T. Laniel, and continued to Chute-a-Blondeau, where they wrecked the automobile, hid a large quantity of salen goods in a rowboat, fled upon being noticed, and were finally captured by a posse headed by Constable Llyd McClur, of the Ontario Provincial Police, following an all-day chase. The third in this trio William Howard, Montreal, was sentenced to the Ontario reformatory.

Desjardins was charged with assaulting a police officer while being brought to the local town hall for lodging during the night. Following a preliminary hearing he elected for a speedy trial, and was to be arraigned before Judge Constantineau.

EVERY CHANCE OF SEPARATE ANDHRA

Member Of Delegation To England Optimistic

MADRAS, June 28.

"There is every chance of a separate Andhra Province being constituted before the formation of the Federal Government under the new Constitution" was the statement made by Mr. K.L. Narasimha Rao, a member of the Andhra Delegation to England which went to that country in connection with the demand for the formation of a Telugu province and the revision of the southern boundary of the Orissa province so as to exclude certain Telugu-speaking areas from the province, who returned to Madras yesterday.

Most of the members of the Parliament whom the deputation interviewed were sympathetic towards the cause and promised to do their best. There was every chance thus of a separate Andhra Province.—United Press.

BATH AND GARTER

British Orders Seem Very Queer To Ceylon

(By Air Mail).

LONDON, June 14.

The curious difference between the way in which titles are chosen in Ceylon and in Great Britain was stressed by Dr. Paul Pieris, the newly-appointed Trade Commissioner in London for Ceylon.

"We in Ceylon find a great man and give him a high-sounding name," he told Reuter when interviewed, "which is intended to immortalise his qualities. We may call him a Lion of Victory. The European smiles at this and says 'What a jaw-breaking name he has got!'

"In England the distinguished men are grouped under, say, a familiar household feature such as the Order of the Bath, or perhaps an article of wearing apparel—the order of the Garter.

"That seems at first just as quaint a custom to us, as our long names seem to you.

"But I have come over here so that our English friends shall know a lot more about Ceylon. Here in Ceylon House (port of Australia House, in the Strand), we shall shortly open a permanent display of the products and attractions of Ceylon.

"Sir Edward Stubbs, Governor of Ceylon, has just sailed for England, and Ceylon House will be formally opened on his arrival."

Dr. Pieris talked of the gems of Ceylon which the islanders claim have a brilliance that no other gems seem to possess. Whether this is due to the climatic conditions no one knows.

"English people," he said, "do not know what a paradise Ceylon is' I am here to act as a connecting link.

"Here is our emblem, the Singalese lion with his tail up. We have had that lion for 2,500 years.

"Four hundred years ago the King of Ceylon—whose name in Sinhalese meant Protector of the Faith—became a Christian, as did all his courtiers."

Dr. Pieris is believed to the only Oriental upon whom Cambridge University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature. He has a son who is a Cambridge boxing Blue.

DISTRESS IN CEDED DISTRICTS

Madras Corporation Contributes Rs. 3,000

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Madras Corporation at its meeting overnight unanimously passed a resolution contributing Rs. 3,000 to the Famine Relief Fund Ceded Districts, the amount being divided evenly and forwarded to the District Collectors of Anantapur and Bellary for the purpose of supplying clothing to the sufferers.

The mover of the resolution Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu (Congress) drew a pathetic picture of the conditions of the people in the famine stricken area where, he said, owing to the total absence of monsoon and consequent failure of crops for the past two years the agriculturists and labourers generally have been reduced to a state of abject proverty and that even those owning several acres of land were to-day compelled to take to breaking stones to earn their bare livelihood. He appealed to the people to generously extend their sympathy and help to th stricken people in Ceded Districts.

Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar paid a high tribute to the Government, who, he said, had done their best within the four corners of the Famine Relief Code to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the affected districts. But their help, he pointed out, went only so far as providing food for the sufferers. But the people were crying for clothes just as their cattle were dying for want of fodder. Non-official agencies, he said, could do a lot to alleviate the distress by providing these particular needs and he appealed to people to generously contribute to the Rayalasema Relief Fund.

WOMAN'S SPIRIT DRAWINGS

Extraordinary Technique Displayed In Huge Canvases

In psycho-analytical circles the phenomenon of "release" by subconscious drawing is well-known. But the examples now being exhibited in a gallery of Mayfair are surely as curious and as inexplicable as any yet on record says a writer in "Observer".

The facts seem fairly straightforward. Miss Mary Willis, a middle-aged London woman, who never in her life had an artistic impulse or the temptation to enter an art gallery, lost her dog. The distress caused was great, but one day Miss Willis in a climax of despair felt an irresistible impulse to put her fingers into some pots of house painter's colours that happened to be at hand.

With these she began to decorate a wall in one of her rooms. At first the results were unintelligible smudges, but in time a most amazing technique developed. Today Miss Willis, who has an air somewhat reminiscent of Sarah Bernhardt, paints in this manner large canvases six feet by eight, some broadly suggested, others crowded with intricate detail.

These pictures betray some of the weaknesses of the amateur, particularly in the drawing, but they are generally quite coherent in colour, while the ability to handle the mere material of paint on so large a scale and yet execute such tiny detail with such apparently clumsy instruments is, from a technical aspect alone, a phenomenon quite staggering.

Miss Willis says that while at work she is almost unconscious of what she is producing, and only works when the "power" compels her to do so, and only puts in what the "power" dictates to her. She builds up weird surrealistic visions of strange post-Blakeian territories, sometimes using quite ultra-modern technical dodges. It is difficult to understand how she could have become aware of these devices.

On one occasion she painted a grim picture of a dark recumbent figures over which hovered a pale shape half chair, half altar canopy, from above a face looked down, while on the other side was a descending bird. This she finished in one sitting, but could not understand the significance. The next day she heard that her brother had died.

On another occasion she produced a large nude presentation of an old patriarch. Coming to herself she felt rather distressed and painted him a cloak. She duly went to bed, but on rising next day found that the cloak had been painted out. This happened three times before she understood that the "power" did not like the cloak.

Some time later she had another more fortunate impulse and painted in a tall conventionalised lily, with which apparently the "power" was satisfied. This figure, with a dozen others of these quite extraordinary canvases, may be examined at the Chesterfield Salon, 27b. Charles Street, W.1.

Jessore.—An armed dacoity was committed last night at village Mallikpur, when about 12 persons armed with guns raided the house of Banumahalder of village and decamped with cash and jewellery of considerable worth.

Mr. W. G. Gladstone Solomon arrived at Government House on Friday.

ANEY CLOSETED WITH KELKAR

Tilakites To Discuss Future Of Democratic Swarajya Party In Camera

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, June 29.

Frantic efforts to rejuvenate the now almost defunct Democratic Swarajya Party in order to gain prominence in politics, it appears, are cotemplated by the Tilakites, who are holding important informal discussions in this connection in Poona during coming two or three days.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

Mr. Aney, who arrived here this noon to attend a meeting of the directors of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, was closeted with Mr. N. C. Kelkar for long in the evening, and the discussion is reported to have centred round the future course of actions of the Democratic Party. Mr. Narayan Rao Bamangaokar, Editor, the "Udaya" of Amraoti, has also arrived, and he will participate in the discussions.

Mr. Veer Vamanrao Joshi, who was to come, is unable to do so. Dr. Moonje arrives here in the evening, and Mr. Ram Rao Deshmukh (Barrister) is expected tomorrow morning.

Strict secrecy is being maintained about the issues before the conference, as also the trend of general feeling and discussions.

Provided these informal talks prove hopeful, the meeting of the Party is likely to be summoned in the first or second week of July' Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, it appears, is not personally participating in these talks.

AMALGAMATION IN VIEW?

Inquiries made regarding the general nature of parleys, elicit the probability of the Democratic Party being amalgamated with the Nationalist Party, the argument for the same being that both the parties hold identical views regarding the Premier's Communal Award.

Another probability is that the Party may be wound up, as present political circumstances do not require the existence of such a separate body.

Dr. N. Ghatak (Centre), Chancellor of the Dr. Surendra Homoeopathic University, Calcutta, arrived here on Saturday. He will deliver the Convocation Address of the Post-Graduate Medical College (Homoeo) at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day. On the left is Dr. (Mrs.) Lall, Vice-Principal of the College.

QUETTA SUFFERERS' INSURANCE POLICIES

Industrial And Prudential Assurance Co.'s Offer

LAHORE, June 28.

Mr. K. C. Desai, General Manager, the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., writes:

The policies of the sufferers at Quetta who are insured with the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. will be kept in force for one year from the date of the 'Quake even though the surrender value may not be sufficient to pay the premiums to be due during the year.

The claims of those who have died as a result of the 'Quake will be paid immediately without insisting upon minor technicalities and usual formalities.—United Press.

Noakhali.—The police recovered 49 live cartridges and about two seers of gun powder from the houses of two young men of village Sonaimuri and arrested them.—United Press.

5 YEARS' JAIL FOR 'CULPABLE HOMICIDE'

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 28.

A sentence of five years' hard labour was passed yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, on Kamalya Bama Mahatre, an Agri youth, who was unanimously found guilty by the jury of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Sitaram Mahadev Chinchore, a mechanic, at Dombivli in March last.

The prosecution story was that Mr. Shankar Waman Datar presented a hand-pump to the manager of "Gograswadi," who sent the deceased mechanic to remove the pump from the donor's well. While it was being removed in a bullock cart, the accused, who was the servant of Mr. Datar, had an altercation with the deceased. Sitaram, who was hit on the head with an iron pipe, fell down senseless and later succumbed to the injuries in the hosiptal.

The accused who was committed to sessions by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the first class magistrate at Kalyan, denied the charge of murder.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. B. T. Sule for the defence.

Pt. Hridaya Nath Kunzru, President of the Indian Liberal Federation, has made a call for a united stand against the new Constitution that is proposed to be thrust on India.

ARRESTED ON RETURN FROM U. S.?

AMRITSAR, June 27.

Sardar Jaswant Singh, who had recently returned from the United States of America, is reported to have been arrested from his native village Kairon in Amritsar district.

It may be recalled that his brother Bhai Partap is an internee in the same village.—United Press.

SURPRISE FOR ROAD WORKERS

Ancient Cannons Found In Karachi

KARACHI, June 28.

A number of cannons, some centuries old, have been discovered while digging a plot, on Frere Road, Karachi.

It is stated, workmen who were employed in laying underground mains near Frere Road were surprised when they dug up six ancient cannons, each weighing approximately two tons.

The length of each cannon is about six feet or so. Some cannon balls were also found. The discovery has aroused considerable interest, as it is not known under what circumstances and how long ago the cannons had been buried.

It will be interesting to recall the neighbourhood in which the cannons have been found was the site of the old arsenal. This arsenal was partly blown up in the year 1858 by the explosion of a quantity of fire-works which were being prepared there to celebrate the transfer of India to the British Crown.—United Press.

HOME-SICK BALUCHIS!

Refugees From 'Quake-Stricken Areas Want To Return To Native Place

KARACHI, June 28

Many Baluchi refugees who are at present in Karachi in the temporary camps have become home sick. In spite of the fact that they have lost everything they are still anxious to go back to their native country.

Their persistent requests to the authorities compelled the latter to consult the Agent to Governor-General who has replied as follows:—

"The list of such persons be forwarded through local District authorities."

Accordingly a list of the refugees belonging to Baluchistan is being prepared.—United Press.

LIGHTNING CAUSES Rs. 30,000 DAMAGE

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

A Ratlam message states that as a result of lightning stroke 50,000 bales of grass stocked in a state building were completely destroyed. Four buffaloes were also killed in the fire which continued to rage for nearly twenty-four hours. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 30,000.—A. P.

CLAIM AGAINST "TIMES OF INDIA"

Cafe Proprietor Wants To Recover Rs. 5,000, Not Rs. 15,000 As Reported

In connection with the report from Jubbulpore, about the claim of Rs. 15,000 against the Editor and Publisher of the "Times of India," Bombay, further enquiries show that Mr. J. R. Bastin, the proprietor of the New Central Cafe, Jubbulpore, claims Rs. 5,000 from the "Times of India" and not Rs. 15,000 as stated.

The claim is with reference to a paragraph which appeared in that paper regarding an alleged raid made by the Excise Authorities on the premises of the New Cenrtal Cafe.

The matter is under investigation.—United Press.

MAN THROWN INTO BLAZING KILN

NELLORE, June 27.

The gruesome story of a man being thrown into a blazing fire and thus brutally done to death comes from a village in Kandukur taluq. It would appear that a man belonging to a potter's community was at enmity with some others and his charred body was found in a blazing kiln used for making earthen pots.

It is alleged that the man was thrown into it bound hand and foot, and before any help could reach he was conhumber by the flames.

The police in this connection have arrested some persons and have filed a charge sheet against them before the Sub-Magistrate of Kandukur.

85 DETENUS PASS B.A. EXAM.

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Eighty-five detenus including a lady passed the B. A. examination of Calcutta University this year.

Of the successful candidates. Surapati Chakravorti (Birbhum Jail) secured first place in First Class in French, while eleven passed with distinction.—United Press.

COUNTRY NEEDS CLEAR LEAD

Political Conference To Combine Radical Elements To Be Held In Bombay

(From A Correspondent)

A critical stage in the history of our struggle for freedom has arrived. The present leadership of the Congress with its reactionary programme has been carrying the country on a decisively wrong track in so far as it is trying to side-track the main issue.

Still the leaders of the Congress are masquerading as the custodians of the struggle for freedom all the while dubbing the radical elements as "utopians", "disrupters" and what not.

Our brethren in other provinces have been voicing forth their decided opinion against the present policy and programme of the Congress leadership. It is therefore meet that a conference of all the radical elements in Bombay should be held to give expression to their opinions and give a clear and definite lead to the country on the basis of a concrete programme of action.

Joining Radical Elements

Some political workers of Bombay met recently and resolved to hold a political conference immediately after the monsoons to rally round all the radical elements in the city in order to be able to carry on the above objective. Accordingly Messrs. Abdur Rahman Mitha and N.N. Chandur have been authorised to meet all the radical elements and groups in the city and convene a meeting of such of the representatives of those organisations at an early date to form an organisational committee of the conference.

It is hoped that all the radically minded political workers will give the necessary co-operation.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MEN AT DHARWAR

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The second and third year classes of the Training College for men which were discontinued by Mr. Paranjpye 12 years back when he was Minister for Education as a measure of retrenchment was re-opened yesterday evening by Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kambli arrived at 5-30 p.m. from Hubli when he was given a grand ovation. Prominent among those present on the Dais were Mr. Clayton, Commissioner, S.D., Mr. M. J. Desai I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, Principal Farren of the Karantak college, Mr. Noorulla, Education Inspector S.D., Professors G. B. Jathar and N. S. Takakhav. Mr. Kameshwar, Acting District Judge, Rao-Bahadur B.L. Patil, Mr. V. N. Jog, M.I.C. and Miss Laxton, Principal, Training College for Women.

After the welcome song by the practising school children Mr. V. N Magdal, Head-Master, Training School, Dharwar requested Dewan Bahadur Kambli to declare the classes open.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kambli assured the audience that he would likewise promote the cause of education in future as well but without a call on the Government funds.

After his address Dewan Bahadur Kambli was profusely garlanded and pan-supari was distributed among the audience. Mr V. N. Jog thanked the guest. After national anthem the function terminated and Dewan Bahadur Kambli immediately left Dharwar for Hubli.

This interesting close-up shows the handsome boyish features of curly-headed George Weyerhaeuser (9), as he posed after his release by kidnappers. A 200,000 dollars' ransom was said to have been paid to the abductors of the young timber heir.

FISHERMEN ATTACK CUSTOMS PARTY

Troops Called Out To Quell Disturbance

COLOMBO, June 28.

A detachment of the local troops was called out to quell a disturbance at the Trincomalee back bay when some fishermen resisted a Sub-Collector of Customs and his party, who had gone there to seize the fisher men's boats.

The Assistant Collector of Customs had fined the fishermen five rupees each some days ago for entering the harbour without clearing permits which the fishermen failed to pay.

The Sub-Collector received instructions to seize their boats and when he and his party approached the fishermen, the latter resisted, assaulting a headman, and three constables.

The garrison force restored order and the police seized the boats and arrested 25 fishermen. —A.S.

Nagpur Municipal Committee adjourned its meeting as a mark of sympathy to Quetta victims and protest againht the Government's policy refusing permission to Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other leaders and institutions to take relief parties to Quetta.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT AGAIN

Released Prisoner Ordered Not To Leave Municipal Limits

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 29.

Radhamohan Prosad accused in the Gaya conspiracy case who was released on June 22 from the Gaya Central Jail after serving a period of two years' rigorous was, immediately after his release, served with an order at the jail gate under the Public Safety Act directing him not to go out of Gaya Municipal area without permission and not to stir out of his house between sunset and sunrise.

The order is to remain in force so long as the said Act continues in force.

DHARWAR BANK FRAUD CASE

(From A Correspondent)

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The Dharwar Bank fraud case in which serious allegations of fraud and misappropriation and criminal breach of trust are made is going on in the court of Mr. Harti, city magistrate, Dharwar, for several days.

Mr. T. N. Kadkol, the retired first class Magistrate, is the Manager of Dharwar Bank Ltd. and the complainant in this case. His cross-examination is not yet completed and the case is fixed on the 28th, 29th and 30th June for his cross-examination. The case has created a great sensation in the city as the accused in this case are men of position and status.

CLAIMS Rs. 1,200 FOR BROKEN LEG

TINNEVELLY, June 26.

One Alanappa Mudaliar who was employed as a fitter in 1933 in a Sugar Mill at Tachanuloor filed a suit against the owner and Managing Agent respectively of the Mill claiming Rs 1,200 as compensation and expenses of medical treatment following an accident in which his leg was crushed while working in the Mills by a beam falling down from a height of 30 feet.

The Additional District Munsiff, Tinnevelly who heard the case held that the suit was not maintainable as it was not proved that the accident happened in the manner alleged by the plaintiff, and that it was due to the negligence of the defendants and dismissed the suit with costs.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Prospects Of The Second Test Match

(By J. C. Maitra)

FIVE CHANGES IN ENGLAND'S TEAM.

The second test match between England and South Africa began at Lord's yesterday with as many as five changes in England's team. The twelve players who were originally selected were: R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwick) Captain, N. S. Mitchell-Innes (Oxon 'Varsity), H. Sutcliffe (Yorks), M. Leyland (Yorks). H. Verity (Yorks), W. R. Hammond (Gloucester), L. E. G. Ames (Kent), M. S. Nicholls (Essex), E. C. Clark (Northants), T. B. Mitchell (Derby), James Langridge (Sussex), and W. Farrimond (Lancs), of these Mitchell-Innes had to cry off owing to an unfortunate attack of hay fever and E. R. T. Holmes of Surrey has been selected in his place.

WHY TWO WICKET KEEPERS?

It will be seen from the above list that, besides Mitchell-Innes, R. W. V. Robins, W. E. Bowes, J. Iddon and I. A. R. Peebles, who was the twelfth man on the last occasion, have been omitted. The inclusion of two wicket-keepers among the number is rather surprising. If the selectors have made up their minds to give Farrimond, the understudy of the great Duckworth a chance, there was no sense in nominating Ames as well. Or, if the Kent man is to be retained, there is hardly any place for the Lancashire wicket-keeper. However, the appointment of Farrimond will be welcomed by his many supporters. In their opinion he is a better wicketkeeper than Ames and an excellent batsman. But for Duckworth, he would have earned a name for himself long ago.

ENGLAND'S ATTACK STRENGTHENED.

The selectors have taken particular care to strengthen the attack. As Bowes did not meet with any degree of success in the First Test, he has been replaced by Clark, the Northants left-arm fast bowler. In place of Robins, Tommy Mitchell the Derbyshire spin bowler, has been brought in. It is a just tribute to Mitchell's great feat against Leicestershire the other day, when he captured all the ten Leicestershire wickets for 64 runs. The replacement of Iddon, by the Sussex all-rounder, James Langridge, shows that the selectors have placed more faith on experience than on mere form. The changes mentioned above will give the team three left-arm bowlers in Verity, Clark and Langridge, who are sure to cause no end of worry to the South African batsmen.

LEFT-HANDERS TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

There are three left-handed batsmen too in their ranks who may be relied upon to harass the tourists. But it cannot be said that the batting side has been appreciably strengthened as in the case of bowling. On paper, England has reliable batsmen up to the ninth man who are capable of producing high figures. It was, however, seen in the last Test that, barring Wyatt, Sutcliffe and Leyland, the first of whom was missed before he had scored a single, it must be remembered—they are not as reliable as they were made out to be. Despite the noteworthy performance of Wyatt as an opening batsmen, it is felt that the omission of C. F. Walters from his rightful position, is a mistake. Any initial disaster would place the team in hot waters.

ENGLAND'S BRIGHT CHANCES.

The re-election of Wyatt as Captain was a foregone conclusion. The way he marshalled his forces and used his opportunities in the last Test has gained him the confidence of all. It was apparent that his past experiences have stood him in good stead. It may, therefore, be hoped that they will do so in future. It is said that the team which England has now put up against the South Africans, may be pitted with perfect confidence, against the Australians. With such a combination and generalled by the best Captain available, it may be expected that England would win the second Test comfortably.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOWLING CHANGES.

I expect the South Africans to make two or three changes in their last Test team. The omission of A. J. Bell, their fast bowler, is bound to be rectified this time. It is probable R. J. Crisp will be given a rest in stead. It is also very likely that in place of D. Tomlinson, the goolie bowler X. Balaskas, the slow spin bowler, who played havoc on the Yorkshire wickets last week, showing an admirable bag of 8 wickets for 99 runs, would be included. Undoubtedly they will strengthen the South African attack.

TOURISTS' BAD LUCK.

It is unfortunate that the best all-rounder among them, B. Mitchell, has just met with an accident and may not be able to play in this Test. His absence the tourists are sure to feel heavily. His place may be taken up by E. L. Dalton, who has done fairly well with his bat so far and is a useful change-bowler. I. J. Seidle, A. D. Nourse, K. G. Viljoen, E. A. Rowan, H. B. Cameron and their Captain, H. F. Wade, are all in magnificent batting form. The first-named has just completed his 1,000 runs of the tour. Nourse is close at his heels. A good deal depends on how these batsmen who are fewer in number than the opposing array, acquit themselves.

NEED FOR CLOSER RELATION WITH GOVERNMENT

Joshi's Advice To Postal And R. M. S. Union

From Our Correspondent
INDORE, June 28

Presiding over the meeting of the Postal and R. M. S. Union which assembled at the Christian College Hall, Indore Mr. N. M. Joshi, in the course of his presidential address, referred, in the main, to the complex problems facing the union.

Mr. Joshi adversely criticized the constitution of the Committee which did not represent the subordinate staff of the Postal Department, nor any of their spokesmen was called upon to tender evidence to safeguard adequately their interests. The speaker expressed the fear that the recommendations, if given due effect to would result in the invasion by the superior staff of the whole department, displacing the subordinate cadre.

Referring to the miserable plight of Postal Runners and Peons, who in reality constituted the main pivot of the machinery, the speaker pleaded for friendly collaboration and co-ordination of the activities among the union, to ameliorate the lot of their fellow workers of the menial staff.

DUTY TO PUBLIC

Expatiating on their sense of duty to the public, Mr. Joshi asked the employees of the Postal Department to regard themselves as servants of the public, and exhorted them to cultivate a better sense of civility and courtesy towards the public in their day-to-day dealings with the latter.

Concluding, Mr. Joshi stressed the need for closer relations between the Union and the Government, and advised them not to relax their efforts in the fight for securing their just rights.

INDIA'S NARROW VICTORY IN TEST

Visitors Defeat New Zealand By 3 Goals To 2

WELLINGTON, June 29.
In second hockey test match India beat New Zealand by 3 goals to 2.—Reuter.

220 WORDS A MINUTE

Calcutta Youth Sets Up New Record In Stenography

CALCUTTA, June 29

A new speed record in stenography was created in Bengal when Mr. M P. Manalar, a young man of 25, working as a reporter to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India Railway Department, passed a special high speed examination in shorthand held by the Government Commercial Institute Calcutta at 220 words per minute.—United Press

THIEF CUTS OWN NECK WITH RAZOR

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 28

A sensation was caused in the city when a notorious character whipping out a razor with which he slashed his neck killing himself

It is reported that the "badmash" was arrested by the police for committing a theft in Badin taluka. Eventually he made a clean breast and asked the police to follow him to his abode, where he would restore the stolen property While the police party was at the door, he went in. Immediately there was a hue and cry and before the police dashed in to disarm him he had killed himself.—United Press.

WHAT WYATT THINKS OF BODY-LINE BOWLING

R. E. S Wyatt condemns body-line bowling in the following terms:—

"It isn't cricket. It is too one-sided. I wonder what the exponents of body-line would think if a batsman, injured by a ball, rushed at the bowler and gave him a crack on the side of the head with his bat?

"The finest method of damping enthusiasm for this class of bowling is to stop a ball with your mouth and have your jaw broken in four places, like I had."

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Brothers Competition

RESULTS

There were fifty-six all correct entries. All the prizes have been amalgamated and Rs. 1,000 is divided equally among the following fifty-six competitors each getting Rs. 17-13. As.

1. N. H. PANCHOLY,
Mehta Pole
AHMEDABAD.
2. BACHUBEHEN THAKKAR,
C/o. M. D. Aya,
Parwati Bhuvan,
C. P. Tank,
BOMBAY 4.
3. GORDHANDAS HIRJEE DATANI,
C/o Rai Bahadur Brijlal Jagannath,
Campbell Street,
KARACHI CITY.
4. N. B. DOCTOR,
Chalala,
ANDHERI.
5. BHAVANISHANKER JOITARAM THAKORE,
Room No. 29 Kalyan Building No. 4,
Kandawadi,
Girgaon, BOMBAY 4.
6. MRS. N. FRANCIS,
4 Green Street,
FORT BOMBAY.
7. K. R. NAIR,
Postal Dept..
TRICHUR.
8. GOVINDJEE GIRDHARLAL,
13 Siding Road,
Dana Bunder,
BOMBAY 9.
9. YASHVANT K. VAIDYA,
Clerk, Dist. Court,
THANA.
10. P. H. MASTER,
Divecha Building,
Malcolm Baug,
JOGHESWARI.
11. JAMNADAS KHUSALDAS BRAHAMBHATT,
Ebrahim Mansion,
Sindhi Galli,
BOMBAY 4.
12. G. K. PUSALKAR,
Mathura Bhuvan,
DADAR.
13. ABDULSTAR GAIN,
Jayantilal & Bros.,
Malav Talao,
BULSAR.
14. J. M. DAVE,
Ghai Buildings,
Khetwadi Main Road,
BOMBAY.
15. SHEHRA E. ANTIA,
318 Main Street,
POONA.
16. JANKALAL JETHALAL MEHTA,
240, Wadgadi,
BOMBAY 3.
17. G. P. KAPADIA,
45 Apollo Street,
FORT.
18. V. V. SAMPAT,
50 New Hanuman Lane,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.
19. ABDULBHOY SAMSUDIN,
TIN-MAKER,
C/o. Goods Agent Bungalow,
KARNAC BUNDER.
20. JAMADAR G. N. R. RADERI.
Nanabhoy Wad,
BULSAR.
21. HARIDAS NARSINH,
Bombay Silk Mills,
COLABA.
22. ABDULLA KHAN,
1-4 Kamal Khan's Chawl,
Imamwada Road,
BOMBAY 9.
23. HARISHANKER SHARMA,
117 Bazaar Gate Street,
FORT.
24. RUSTOM B. JOSHI,
638, Parsi Colony,
DADAR.
25. ASGARALI ABDULHUSEIN DAGINAWALLA,
Laheri Manzil,
Nal Bazaar,
BOMBAY.
26. C. D. DESAI,
10 Kiln Lane,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY
27. DHARAMCHAND,
C/o. Durgadas Dewanchand,
Ganesh Mahal,
KALBADEVI.
28. SHANTABAI JIVATRAM DAVE.
Ghia Building,
BOMBAY 4.
29. AMBALAL DAHYABHAI PATEL.
309 Frere Road,
FORT.
30. KASHIBAI KANJEE BUDHDEV.
French Bridge,
CHOWPATTI
31. MRS. A. KAMALABAI
D 2 S. I. Building,
MATUNGA (G.I.P.)
32. MRS. H. HALL,
3/34 Kamal Mansion,
COLABA.
33. JEHANGIR C. CHINOY.
668 Desai Building,
Parsee Colony,
DADAR.
34. VALABHDAS KESHAVJEE,
Motor Exchange,
Roxy Cinema Compound,
Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.
35. SARABHOY HASANALI,
C/o. N. Hasanali,
Ahjalgang,
HYDERABAD (Deccan)
36. DHANJI MORARJEE PATHIAR,
3 Navi Wadi,
BOMBAY 2.
37. ANTHONY F. MENEZES,
Kemp & Co., Ltd.,
Byculla Bridge,
BYCULLA.
38. CHOTUBHOY SURCHAND MARFATIA,
Dariya Mahal,
SURAT.
39. LAXMIDAS GORDHANDAS GAGLANI,
Kerawalla Building,
Luhar Chawl,
BOMBAY.
40. R. S. WORLIKAR,
C/o Ramkrishha Electric Engineering Co
6, Benham Hall,
Cross Lane,
GIRGAUM.
41. A. KARIM A. GANI BAHERA,
138, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY 3.
42. N. A. VAIANI,
Moti Bazaar,
BHUJ CUTCH.
43. F. H. HILLU,
Mahmedi Minar,
Khetwadi Lane No. 14,
BOMBAY 4.
44. SURYAKANT J. DAVE
Ghia Building,
Khetwadi Main Road,
BOMBAY.
45. R. J. LALA,
Amin Nursery,
Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY.
46. T. S. VENKATARAMAN,
12, K. T. Company,
R. I. A. S. C.
BANGALORE.
47. K. B. BHATTE,
34 Bhawanishanker Road,
DADAR.
48. MANI RUSTOMJEE,
Moosajee Balaji Road,
THANA.
49. MADHUKANTA J. DAVE.
Ghia Buildings,
Khetwadi Main Road,
BOMBAY 4.
50. CHERU KUPALLI VASUDEVAMURTY,
C. Cherukupalli Anantarao
Near Market Tank,
COCANADA.
51. JAL ARDESHIR LALA,
Dalal Building,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.
52. K. KORKELA,
C/o S. C. Mehta,
196-82, Sadasiv Peth,
POONA CITY.
53. BAI VIRBAI R DAVER,
Sakerwadi,
22, Nawab Tank Road,
MAZGAON.
54. DAMODARDAS C. PARIKH,
Flour Godown,
23, New Chinchbunder,
Bhat Bazzar,
BOMBAY 9.
55. A. J. JOSEPH,
R. C. Church,
COLABA.
56. ARDESHIR PESTONJEE DESAI,
Sirwai Wad,
NAVSARI.

CORRECT SOLUTION.

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	17
B	10
C	15
D	7
E	13
F	11
G	9
H	1
I	16
J	5
K	12
L	2
M	4
N	8
O	18
P	14
Q	3
R	6

WHY RANGANAYAKI'S MARRIAGE FAILED

Continued From Page 4

house for a considerable portion of the day. His son was there always and had care of Ranganayaki.

Witness denied the allegation that Ranganayaki had been driven out of her husband's house and was in any way maltreated by him. Ranganayaki left her husband's home because she was maltreated by her mother-in-law and because she was afraid that her health would be jeopardised if she continued to live with her in her husband's home.

When Ranganayaki came from her husband to his house, both he (the witness) and his son, the complainant took charge of her.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to Thursday, July 4.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. R. Gadkari with Mr. Vyawaharker defended the accused.

Opium Poisoning Suspected

OOTACAMUND, June 28.

Albert Haynes (38) a traveller for the American Fine Arts Studio, New York, with Indian headquarters at Calcutta died on the 26th night in hospital.

He had been found unconscious in his room in a hotel here the same morning and removed to hospital. Opium was found in the room. His viscera has been sent to the Chemical Analyser, Calcutta, for examination.

The police are investigating.—A.P.

ATTACK ON TWO WOMEN

One Victim Dies In Hospital And Other's Condition Grave

A brutal and daring assault with a sharp-edged knife on two women, who were returning home from work along Gokhale Road, Mahim, was committed in broad daylight on Friday.

Chandribai, daughter of Sonu, and Chandribai, daughter of Shiva, the co-wives of one Dhondia, and the victims of the stabbing outrage, were admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment of injuries but one of them subsequently died

Sakharam Sajana, a former husband of Chandribai Shiva who is alleged to have perpetrated the crime, has been arrested by the police.

It appears that at about 5-30 in the evening on Friday, two women were returning home from Dhan Mill, along Gokhale Road, Mahim.

Sakharam Sajana, former husband of one of the women, met them on the way and is alleged to have stabbed both the women with a knife.

Chandribai Sonu received a punctured wound on her left side and her spleen was ruptured. The other woman, (the suspect's former wife) received as many as eight stab wounds on different parts of her body.

Both the victims were removed to the hospital where Chandribai Sonu died sometime after admission. The condition of the other is stated to be serious.

The exact motive of the crime is not known.

The Mahim police are investigating into the crime.

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Prices Slightly Higher

CHICAGO WHEAT EASY ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER

New York Stock Exchange Dull

BOMBAY, June 29.

On Saturday, cross rates ruled quietly steady.

N. Y. COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY.

New York cotton opened firm but the rise could not be maintained on account of bull liquidation and outside selling. The closing tone was slightly easy.

GOLD AND SILVER HIGHER.

London gold and silver ruled a shade higher.

CHICAGO WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy in Chicago but firm in Liverpool, Linseed was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DULL.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was dull.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 29

Previous closing	11.53
To-day's opening	11.58
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	11.50
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, June 29

Previous closing	6.10
To-day's opening	6.15
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.15
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 215

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 29

There was nothing in the day's news to stimulate trading with unfavourable crop reports and rains in unwanted areas as only the sustaining influence. The market however was unable to maintain yesterday's rise and a slight fall followed on some reactionary selling and liquidation.

Trading in October commenced at 11.58 i.e. five points higher than previous closing. Prices early advanced on better Liverpool and some trade calling but thereafter prices continued to fall gradually on week-end liquidation and outside selling which eventually forced October to 11.50 at the close.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.71/11.70) 11.90/11.90
October (11.38/11.37) 11.58/11.57
December (11.38/11.38) 11.58/11.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.40) 6.46
American October (6.09) 6.15
Egyptian July (7.83) 7.82
Egyptian October (7.85) 7.85

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 29

Broach J/A was quoted at between Rs. 230 and Rs. 228/12 and Broach New A/M at between Rs. 215/8 and Rs. 214/4 at night. The rates at 9-40 p.m were Rs. 229/8 and Rs. 215 respectively for Broach J/A and New April/May with New York closing futures 3 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 29

Previous closing	4.94 1/4
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 29

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.94 3/8
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 29

Previous closing	74.50
To-day's opening	74.40
To-day's closing	74.51
Difference	+01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 and then improved to 4.94-11/16 but subsequently the rate slid back on selling pressure to 4.94-3/8.

Franc opened at 74.40 and immediately rose to 74.54 later relapsing to 74.50. and closing at 74.51.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 29

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	31d.	31 1/4d.
Spot	31 1/4d.	31 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 29

Gold per ounce (£7-1-3 1/2) £7-1-4 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 29

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 29 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.62 1/2) 5.62 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.37) 37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (59.62) 59.62
London on Shanghai (1-7 3/8) 1-7 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 29

Silver opened steady at Rs. 73/11, 74/1 and 74/7. The market displayed better sentiment on fairly good buying on encouraging foreign cables while further impetus to the rise was given by higher London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 74/5, 74/10 and 75/0.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 35/0/6 and 35/2. The market was very quiet in the absence of any important demand but the undertone kept very steady owing to steadiness of franc Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 35/0/6 and 35/2.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 29.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 63 and October at 64-1/4. More interest was displayed to-day but operators showed a feeling of hesitancy with not much business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 29

Chicago wheat opened steady witn July at 0.84. Prices showed somewhat easier tendency on commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather conditions.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 29

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) closed
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 11/16 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£32 to £33) closed
Glasgow (£70) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

JUTE

July August New Crop (£20 sellers) £19 5/8 paid and seller
Dunlop August (£24) £24
Lightning August (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 paid and buyers) closed
Forward (6 3/16 paid and buyers) closed.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 1/8) £11 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June July (£9 3/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal July (£13 7/8) £13 11/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, June 29

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 10 9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 29

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 4 3
Linseed September	6 11 3

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 29 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 29

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 32 7/8) dol 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 3/4) dol 14
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/8) dol 33 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 86 3/4) — 86 3/4

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 28

July 69.45—10
September 70.25 plus 25
December 71.35 —15

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Partly cloudy, showers probable.
Central: Generally fair.
West: Generally fair.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 27th June 4,247 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,341,405 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,220,652 bales
Increase 120,753 bales

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 28

Spot silver prices remained unchanged to-day at 69 1/2 cents.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 28

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £104 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 1/4

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 143 October 110 January 86 March 80 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 230/8 Liverpool July 6.45 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 215; Liverpool May 1936 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:
Broach J/A 230/8 New York July 11.87 Rs. 36 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 215 New York May 11.63 Rs. 46 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

JUTE SHARES QUIET

CALCUTTA, June 29.

In Jutes speculative counters ruled quiet, and outside support was lacking. Coals were dull. In Teas only limited business was put through at quotation prices. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 95/1; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 106/6 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 108/4; 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 100/11 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Fully Paid 1,568; Imperial Conty. 392/8; Reserve Bank 130/8.

Cottons:—Bowreah B. Pref. 62; New Victoria ordy. 1/7.

Coals:—Equitable 39/8; Union 15/13.

Jutes:—Agarpara pref. 137; Adamjee ordy. 17/8; Dalhousie 362; Howrah 57/4; Hukumchand ordy. 13/8; Hukumchand pref. 110; Kamarhatty 588; Presidency 5/6.

Teas:—Dauracherra 9/8 small odd lot; Jaybirpara 21/12; Tapoijan 6/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/10; Burn & Co. 6 per cent. pref. 114; Indian Iron Steel 7/1; Bararee Coke 12/12; B. I. Corpn. ordy. 3/9; Indian Wood Products 18/8; Tide Water Oil 8/8; Titaghur Paper pref. 40; paid up 63/8 ex div.; Bengal Bonded Warehouse 573; Buland Sugar 12; Cawnpore ordy. 25/10; Debentures: 4 per cent. 1934/64 Calcutta Improvement Trust 103/8; 5-1/2 per cent. 1915/42 Chowringhee Property 100.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 29

Following a rise of 19 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 214/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 214/4 on scattered realising. At the decline there was some buying which improved prices to Rs. 214/12 and the undertone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 5 points and closed at a gain of 7 points. In the local market prices advanced to Rs. 216/4 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 230
Broach A/M Rs. 215/10
Oomra July Rs. 207
Oomra D/J Rs. 194
Bengal July Rs. 142
Bengal D/J Rs. 141.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 29

Bengal Superfine	163
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F G	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F G	147
Wardha-Hingt	230
Nagpur/Savner	232
Pundhurna	217/218
Yeotmal	217
Arvi	214
Ellichpur	214
Berar	209/211
Khamgaon	211/213
Mulkapur	207/209
Khandesh	205/207
Jalna/Sailu	205/207
Burwah/Sanavad	207/209
Broach Fine	235/237
Punjab/American	269/274
Punjab/American mix	249/254
Cambodia	304/309
Miraj/Sangli	...
Compta Good	264/269
Bagalkot	...
Kampala	359
Busoga	357
Jinja	349

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	12	252,950
Central India	273	107,426
Barsi and Nagar	4	107,564
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,511
Berar	...	400,875
Central Provinces	...	94,365
Total Oomras	289	1,009,691
Dholera	1,355	188,841
N W Provinces	157	33,337
Rajputana	...	43,003
Sind-Punjab	248	312,135
Broach	...	131,372
Coompta and Dharwar	172	84,811
Westerns-Northerns	510	64,713
Cocoanada	...	326
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	285	73,114
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	69,598
Egyptian and African	1,594	331,719
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	4,610	2,346,015

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 27th June

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	193	367,773
Japan and China	4,996	1,068,157
Coast Ports	250	27,783
Up-country by Rail	...	221,632
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,028
Total	5,439	1,697,373

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 29

Wheat	3,562	cwts.
Linseed	1,604	cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	7	cwts.
Gingellyseed	190	cwts.
Groundnuts	2,835	cwts.
Rice	9,387	cwts.
Myrabollams	272	cwts.
Mowraseed	44	cwts.
Gram	2,466	cwts.
Joowar	370	cwts.
Barley	2,256	cwts.
Bajree	924	cwts.
Coal	2,308	tons.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 28

July 62—5/8d
October 63 1/8—1/2d
December 63 1/4—3/8d
March 63 1/4 plus 1/8d

Better Enquiry For Hydro-Electric Shares

Scattered Covering In Steel Shares

MILL SHARES LOOK UP

BOMBAY, June 29.

The Share Bazar was fairly active with a good enquiry for Hydro-Electric shares. Prices recorded sharp rise on general buying. Tata Steel shares also fared well with scattered buying and short covering. There was good enquiry for Cotton Mill shares, which resulted in improvement in values. The undertone of the market was good.

It is generally anticipated that a final dividend of Rs. 40 will be declared on Tata Power shares making a total of Rs. 55 for the year. Tata Hydro shares are expected to receive Re. 1-8 in way of Jubilee Bonus over the ordinary dividend of Rs. 7-8. Andhra shares are also expected to see better dividends. The future of Hydro-Electric Companies is decidedly better and with strengthening financial situation, prices of shares are bound to score substantial rise in coming months.

Bombay, June 29.

TEXTILE MILLS		
100 Ahm. Advance	297	8
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	820	0
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	261	4
100 Central India	294	6
100 Colaba	136	4
100 Coorla	95	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	365	0
1 E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100 Finlay	111	14
100 Gokak	194	6
1000 Hindustan	1,655	0
100 Indore	69	6
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	77	8
100 Kohinoor	198	2
250 Laxmi	660	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	800	0
250 Model	49	6
50 Mysore	100	0
200 New Great	138	12
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	317	8
25 Sassoon Silk	38	0
1000 Sholapur	2,300	0
50 Simplex	75	0
100 Swadeshi	166	4
100 Swan	85	0
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1360	0
1000 Western	850	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	99	8
25-50 Central	38	8
500 Imperial	1562	8
125-500 Im. Con.	391	4
50-100 India	120	8
5 Union	5	3
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	38	4
70 Gwalior	127	8
160 Indian	427	8
40 Katni Dfd.	1626	0
100 Katni Ord.	423	12
75 Okha	257	8
10 Punjab	28	4
100 Shahabad	497	8
70 United	105	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	12	2
15-75 New India	44	6
200 Oriental	4460	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	157	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1740	0
10 Ajmer	10	12
50 Bombay Tram	150	10
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	2
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	179	1
1000 Tata Power	1611	4
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	870	0
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C Province	85	8
100 Dhond Baramati	94	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 29

Century 261 262 260 261/4
Bombay Dyeing 815 818 814 818 816 817 820
Kohinoor 197 196 197 198/2
Central India 290 294 292 294/6
New Great 133 135 134 137 138/12
Simplex 73 75
Swadeshi 167 165 166
Bundi 38/4 38/8 38/6 38/4
I Cement 426 428 425 427/8
Punjab 28/4 28 28/4
Shahabad 490 491 489 495 493 497/8
Andhra 1735 1737 1732 1744 1740
Tata Hydro 179 178/12 179/1
Tata Power 1589 1595 1592 1602 1611/4
Tram Ord 150/10
T Steel Defd 631 632 630 638 635 642 641/4
T Steel Ord 147 146/4 147/8 164/8 148/8 148/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 174 174/8
Bellapur 325 326 325 328 326/4
B Steam 298 296/12
B Burma 340 341 338 340 342/8

100 Gujarat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	94	0
100 Pachora Jamner	85	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	0
500 Tapty Valley	778	12
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	29	8
30 Tata Steel Dfd.	641	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	148	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	162	8
50 Belapur Sugar	326	4
250 Bombay Steam	298	12
125 Bombay Burma	342	8
50 Bombay Burma Conty	113	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-3-0	
50 Bombay Telephone	111	4
100 Indian Bleaching	123	12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	512	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000 Port Canning	600	0
15 Scindia	11	14
30 Premier Construction	81	8
25 Tata Oil	18	2
PREFERENCE.		
7 p c Andhra Valley	1355	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	286	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	81	4
5 p.c. Central India	507	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	141	4
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1382	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	174	8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0	
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 29

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11
S S Hilda Rs. 4-0-3
S S Gogra Rs. 4-1
Shipment J-Sept Rs. 4-1
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-1-6
Kesar Rs. 14-4
Saraya Rs. 13-13
Harinagar Rs. 13-12
Java Spot F. 4.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 29

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/9

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 94/13/6, declined to Rs. 94/12 on realising but prices again rose to Rs. 95/5 on improved demand. Prices are expected to improve.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 29

The local silver market was very steady to-day on improved buying. There was utter absence of any selling as the market is oversold. Prices opened at Rs. 74/2 and advanced to Rs. 74/10. The gold market was fairly steady with moderate buying. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-7 3/16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	74	6	0
Ashad delivery	74	9	0
Shravan delivery	75	0	0
Ready gold	34	15	3
Ashad delivery	35	0	9
Shravan delivery	35	1	6

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, June 29

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 8,89,862 was exported from Bombay to Europe during the week ended Saturday, June 29. The whole consignment was shipped by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Rajputana' which sailed for London on Saturday. Out of this quantity, gold worth of Rs. 1,54,491 was booked to Amsterdam via London and the rest to London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,30,47,65,027.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 28

September 2.41
December 2.46 plus 01
March 2.15 —01
May 2.20—01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 28

July 0.84 5/8 plus 4 5/8c
September 0.85 3/4 plus 4 7/8c
December 0.87 7/8 plus 4 3/4c

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 26

July 11.83—01
August 12.01 plus 04
September 12.11 plus 06

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 28-6-35	4342000	7531000
Receipts yesterday 28-6-35	3000	15000
Exports to date 28-6-35	4762000	7345000
Stock at Ports 28-6-35	1313000	2564000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-6-35	201000	1222000
Stock at Liverpool 28-6-35	678000	990000
Visible Supply 28-6-35	3713000	5725000
Quantity in sight 28-6-35	7972000	11397000
Quantity out of sight 28-6-35	9577000	12725000

WARDENS DISCHARGED

Judgment In Sensational Kurla Church Dispute Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 28.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, in the sensational case in which Rev. Father Francis Xavier Loriander Fernandez, the acting Vicar of the Holy Cross Church at Kurla, charged C. Walton, A. A. Barretto and David H. Pereira, three wardens, with trespass, wounding religious feeling of the parish priest and abetment thereof on February 3 last.

In the course of the judgment, the Magistrate said: "It was alleged by him (the acting Vicar) that the three accused were appointed Wardens by the Archbishop of Bombay in 1933 to advise the parish priest in the conduct of the church affairs. Things went on smoothly till 1934 when the three accused assumed a dictatorial attitude and obtained by force possession of the keys of the church safe and parish school. Their attitude towards the complainant and his predecessor was far from satisfactory. He was constrained to report them to the superior authorities.

"On February 3 last", continued the prosecution, "the three accused went to the parochial house at about 10 a.m. The house was closed at the time and they repeatedly asked the church gardener and the complainant's cook to open the door. The three accused started shouting "Father, Father." The first accused said: 'Have we no right to enter the parochial house, shame.'

WARDENS' RIGHT.

"The complainant gave them no reply. They then walked upto the church building compound towards the belfry. While the second and third accused stood at the foot of the staircase. The first accused climbed up to the belfry and rang the bells as for the dead—one stroke of the big bell followed by two strokes of smaller one. The cook and the gardener came out of the kitchen and saw the first accused ringing the bells and then coming down. They also saw that the second and third accused were at the spot. The three accused then walked out of the church compound. The ringing of the bells attracted attention of one Mr. Creado, who asked the gardener as to who was dead. The gardener referred him to the first accused who told Mr. Creado that the Father was dead and that the funeral will be at 4 p.m.

Reviewing the defence story, the Magistrate said: "The three accused put in a joint statement. They say that the complaint is entirely false. They allege that the complainant had closed the water-pipe thereby preventing the children of the school from drinking water and besides he has also closed another pipe with a cactus fencing and human excreta round about it through his cook. When the children attempted to go to drink water, the cook used to throw chilly water over them. Owing to this inhuman conduct they went to the church to appeal to the fatherly feelings of the complainant as minister of Christ, but he locked the door and remained inside. For sometime they appealed to him to open the door and listen to them and not to make the poor children suffer for want of water. whatever may be the differences between them regarding the management of the church affairs. The complainant, however, remained adamant and would not either open the door or speak to them. They then left the church compound. Sometime afterwards they heard irregular tolling of the church bells. They were not surprised to hear the irregular tolling of the bells. They thought that it was an attempt on the part of the complainant to create some evidence against them."

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

In discharging the accused, the magistrate observed that as wardens they had a right to go to the church compound on February 3 last. The charge of trespass, therefore, failed. On other charges the prosecution evidence was not satisfactory. because the cook's story was unreliable and the gardener deposed that he knew nothing in the matter.

Mr. P. N. Godinho with Mr. F. D'Souza, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. M. Karbhari with Mr. P. P. Tamhane for the defence.

Why Indians Are Backward

Because "We Have Refused Women Their Birthright"

SIR C. V. RAMAN ON EDUCATION

"Ponder well over the facts of history. Why is it that we, with a population of 350 million, with traditions of practical achievement are to-day what we are?

"We have kept down our women, we have refused them their birth-right,—their birth-right to knowledge.

"No country that keep its one half under suspension can ever hope to be a nation."

Thus observed Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, in his address, on Saturday evening, at the C. J. Hall, at the annual Convocation of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University.

Mr' S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the University, presided.

"It is a truism to say that it is not the father but the mother who moulds the physical, intellectual, spiritual character of the individual," Sir C. V. Raman proceeded.

It was the Spartan mother who was responsible for the victory at Sparta more than her sons.

PLEA FOR VERNACULARS

An impassioned plea for adopting the vernaculars as the medium of instruction was then made by Dr. Raman.

"Fifteen or twenty years ago the proposition that education, especially higher education, should be given through the medium of the Indian vernaculars would have caused a flutter in the educational dovecotes," the lecturer observed.

"The idea has now taken a firm hold that the basis for any successful scheme of education must be the use of the mother tongue. Even in the higher grades of education a considerable use of it is necessary. It would be more a help than a hindrance.

In the educational scheme, there should be a recognition, Dr. Raman said, of the fundamental needs of men and women. This was perhaps resented first by educated women in Bengal. They wanted the same education that was given to men.

NO EQUALITY OF INTELLECT.

On this Dr. Raman said: "We have realised that there is no such thing as equality. It exists only in the text-books of political theory. In practice, there is no equality of intellect, or of strength, or of capacity. It is an elementary fact known to teachers that the intellectual capacity of a student varies by several lines.

"We must recognise the difference between men and women in the matter of intellectual means, physical capacity to stand exertion." This was one of the features of the Women's University, and Dr. Karve was mainly responsible for its introduction.

"The need to-day in India," Dr. Raman went on, "is for a kind of education for men and women alike that would fit in with such of those ideals which are not inconsistent with our ancient ideals."

The special features that were characteristic of the University came to be generally accepted after a long time. It was an experiment and it had weathered the first financial storm.

A TURNING POINT.

"I should like to think, Sir "Dr. Raman proceeded, "that this occasion on which I have the good fortune to address the graduates of the year, would prove the turning point in the history of the University. I should like to think that you have turned the corner and that you will have larger and greater life, and that you would go from success to success.

We earnestly look forward to the day that the munificent endowment which has enabled the University to operate with, will be doubled and trebled. "It is to be believed," the lecturer continued, "that in this great City of Bombay, with its wealthy men, its wealthy women, with its public-spirited Captains of Industry, the movement of this character which has the well-being of the better half of the people will lack public support? I refuse to believe it."

Dr. Raman believed that women were generally more intelligent than men; they would rise always to the occasion. "I do earnestly believe that there is scope for every type of talent for men as well as women," he added concluding Dr. Raman said: "Our women have an opportunity to come in and I am sure they would earn an honoured place in the history of science."

A fuller report will appear in next issue.

ENDURANCE SWIMMING ATTEMPT FAILS

POONA, June 29.

The heroic efforts of Robin Chatterjee to break two endurance swimming records—with handcuffs on and without—came to an abrupt end this noon when at ten minutes past one Robin, on his own initiative came out of the water, tired and completely exhausted and shivering.

He was given instanteneous medical aid and stands in no danger.

He remained in the water just over 30 hours. Regret is generally expressed at the sudden failure of a praiseworthy attempt.—United Press.

"FREE PRESS" TO WIND UP?

Trustees Meet And Decide To Dispose Of Property

Due to inability to pay the fresh deposits, amounting to Rs. 20,,000, which Government required with fresh declarations of Printer and Publisher, after forfeiture of previous security, the last number of the "Free Press Journal" was published at 12 o'clock on Friday night and there will not be a further issue.

A legal battle between Mr. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press Journal" and Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, lent interest to the meeting of the debenture-holders of the paper, held on Friday evening at the "Free Press" premises.

At the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. Meghji Vassanji and two others by proxy were present.

It is understood that the discussion mainly centred on the assets and liabilities of the "Free Press Journal". Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji said that for the last eight months accounts had not been shown, although there were more than 70,000 creditors.

Mr. Sadanand, it is stated, admitted that the loss of the paper up to February last was Rs. 35,000, and since then an average loss of Rs. 5,000 a month had been sustained.

Mr. Mathuradas was also stated to have reminded the debenture-holders of the resolution passed on 3rd November, 1934, to conduct the concern in the best interests of the debenture-holders. Mr. Sadanand was willing to provide every facility, subject to the provisions of the trust-deed.

A resolution was then carried by a majority, Mr. Mathuradas abstaining from voting, that the property might be disposed of in the proper manner and that the business might be discontinued.

This was carried "nem con" and the trustees were empowered to do the needful in the matter.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, then, suggested that if the sale was to be brought about, the disposal of the property should be subject to the final sanction of the debenture-holders.

To another suggestion from Mr. Sadanand that Mr. Mathuradas might join the Board as an additional trustee, the latter was stated to have replied that he could not act both as mortgagee and trustees.

MEETING OF FRIENDS AND WELL-WISHERS

"Nava Bharat" And "Nava Shakti" To Cease Publication

It is understood that at a meeting of the well-wishers and friends of the "Free Press," Ltd., was held on Saturday evening, when the members of the staff of the "Free Press," "Nav Bharat," and "Nav Sakhti," made a strong representation regarding the arrears of their pay.

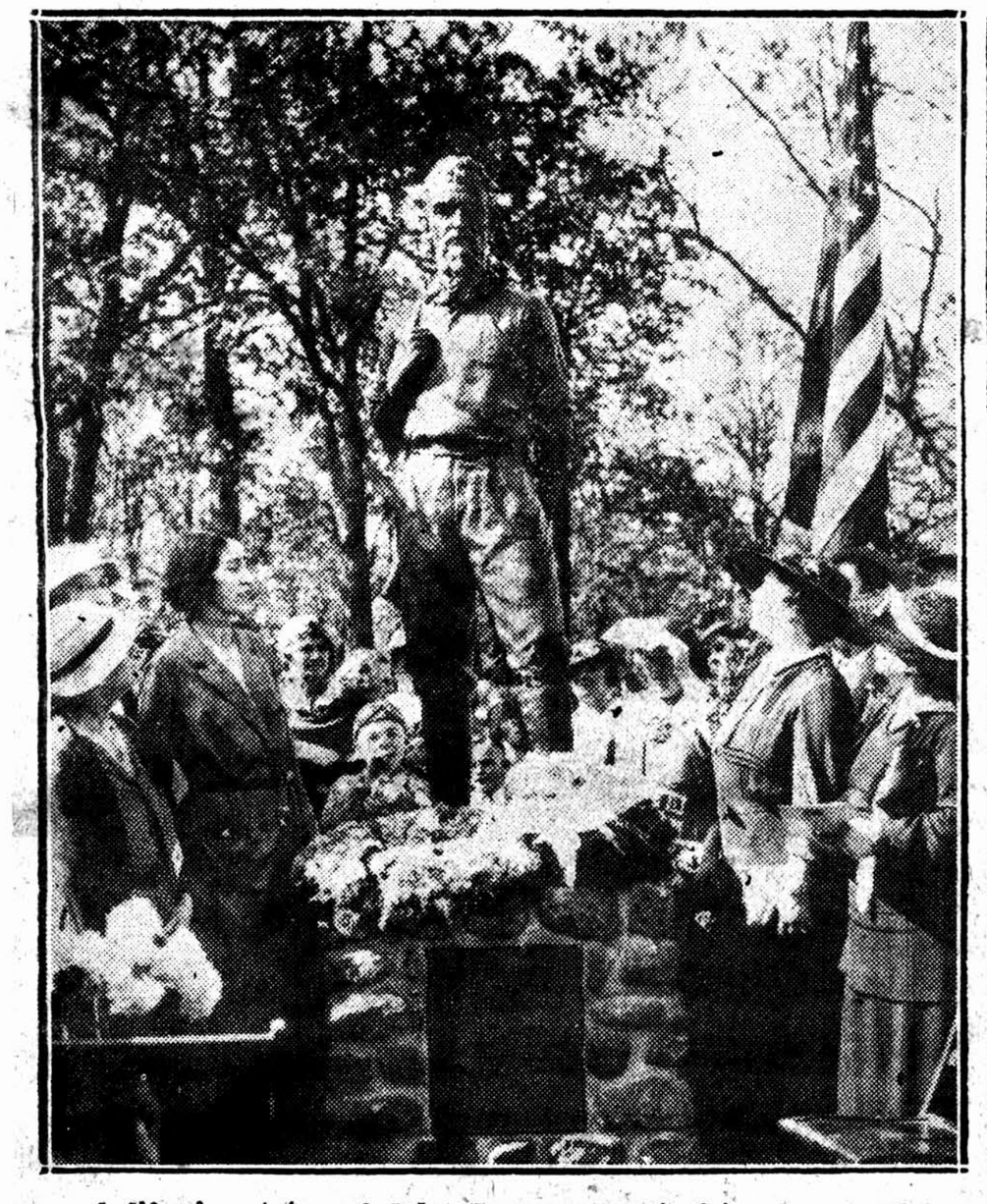
Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Editor of "Nav Bharat," it is stated, said that the arrears amounted to Rs. 25,104 and the members of the staff were thus considerably inconvenienced.

Mr. Sadanad, explaining the situation, is understood to have assured them that the interests of the employees would be duly safeguarded. As long as the machinery and other property were secure, they had nothing to fear either morally or legally.

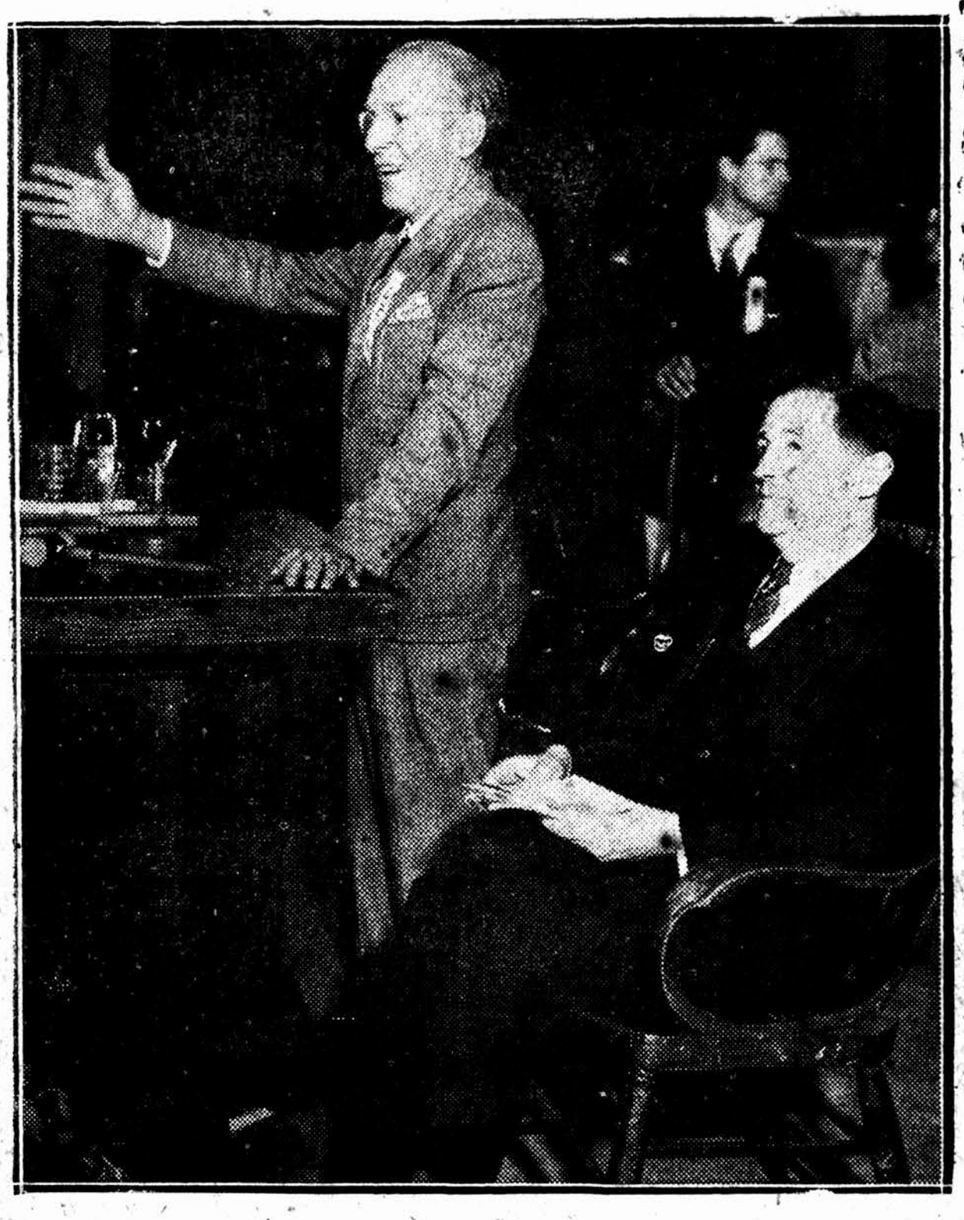
On this assurance the staff withdrew from the meeting.

In the night, howeve , it is believed. the staff of the two vernacular dailies decided to stop work pending payment of arrears.

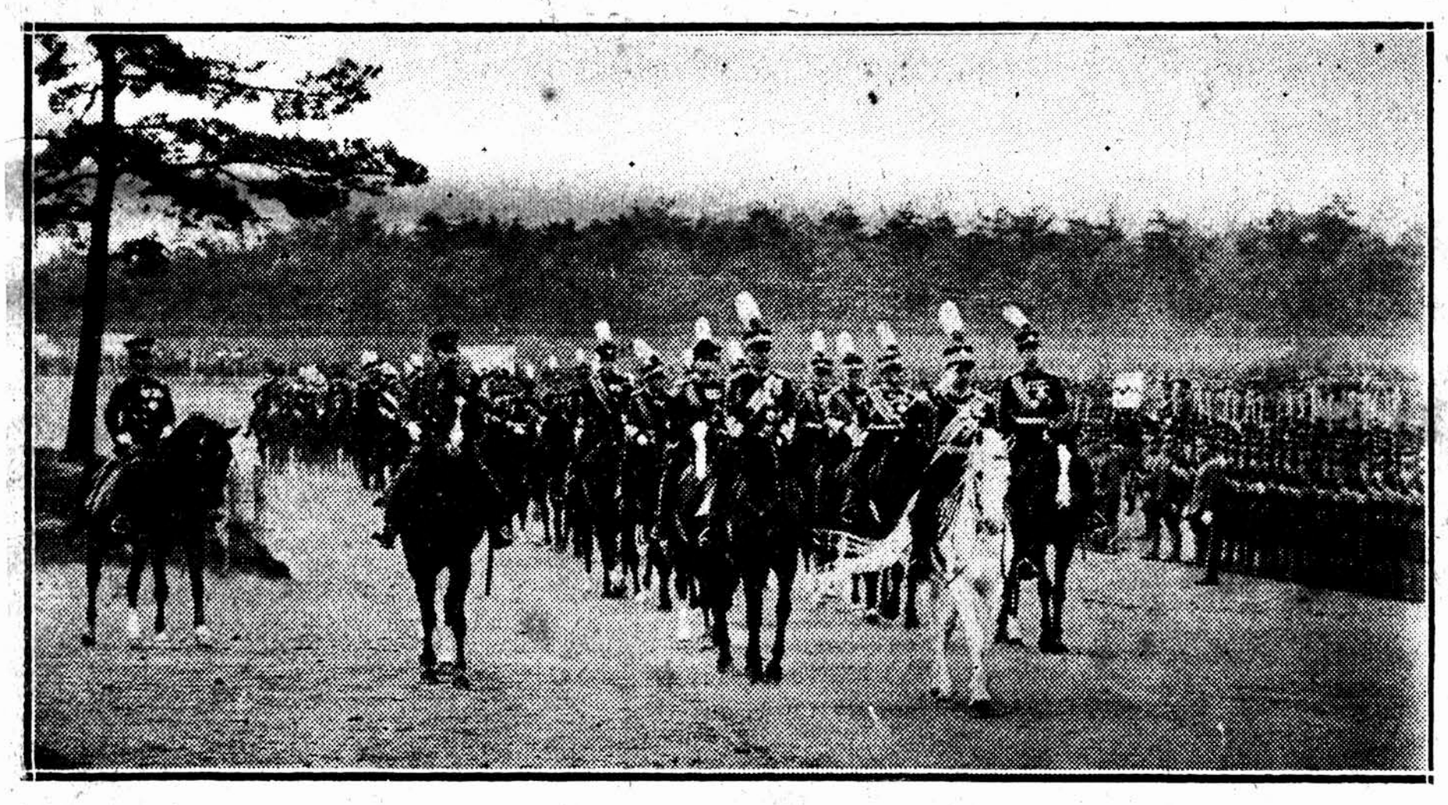
AMERICA HONOURS MEMORY OF JOHN BROWN



A life-size statue of John Brown, abolitionist, who struck the first blow in the American Civil War at Harper's Ferry and later was hanged for treason, has been recently dedicated in John Brown Memorial Park, in Osawatomie, Kansas.

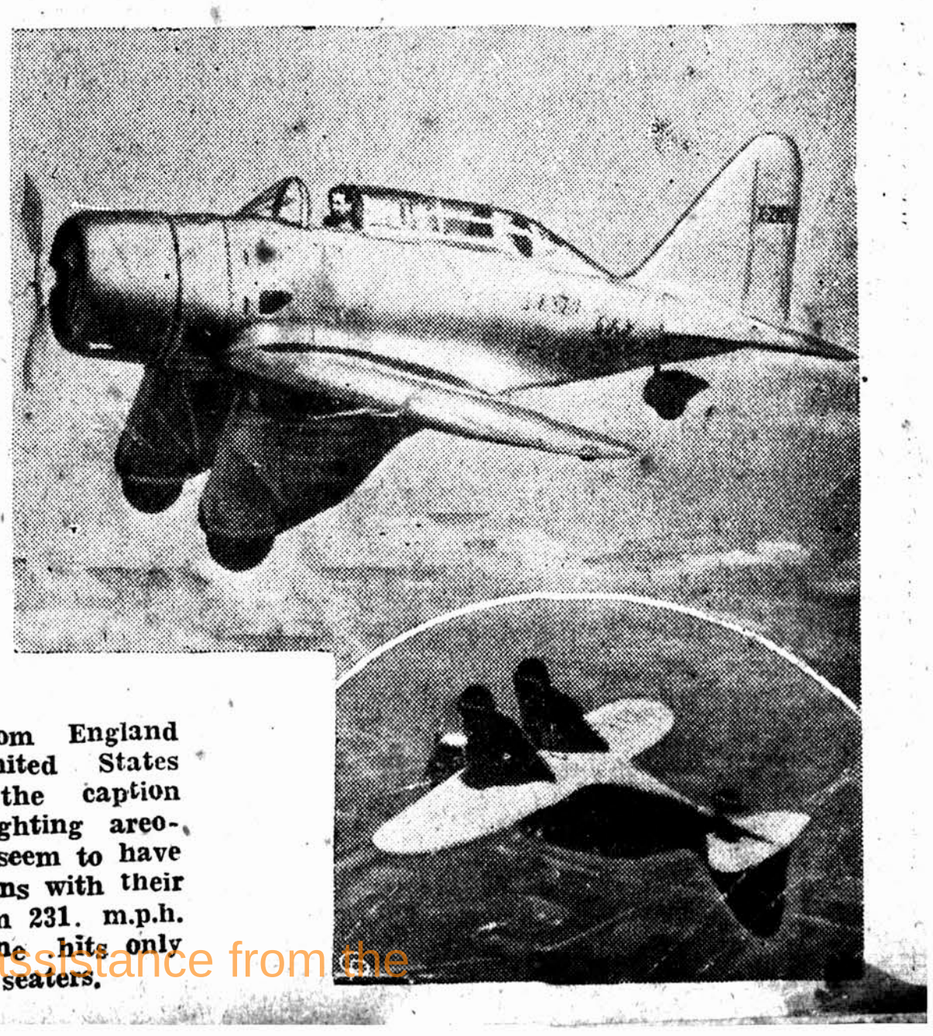


Upton Sinclair, ex-Democratic candidate for the U. S. Presidency and founder of the Epic movement, trying to quell turmoil at an Epic state convention in Los Angeles.



Emperor Hirohito of Japan (on white charger) inspecting Imperial Guards at the Yoyogi Parade ground on the occasion of His Majesty's 34th birthday. Second from left is General Sadao Araki, till lately C.-in-C. of Japanese Army.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad photographed at Pompeii where the Italian authorities gave him special facilities and an officer to show him over the present excavations.



Photos received from England (left) and the United States (right) each before the caption "world's latest fighting areo-'plane." The British seem to have outdone the Americans with their biplane. British claim 231. m.p.h. while U. S. monoplane hits only 200. Both are single seaters.

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REGD. N.J. B. 1065

Sunday, June 30, 1935

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Nº 701915

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